INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065

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INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ELECTION RIOT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Razors and Belts Freely Used at Liverpool.

KING'S NAME PROSTITUTED FOR PARTY PURPOSES

LABOUR'S ACCUSATION AGAINST TORIES

Party Chiefs' "Trumpet Calls"

"MAC'S" CLAIM OF RIDDING ENGLAND OF ALL SOCIAL ILLS

—:o:—

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Ruther, Labour candidate for Southampton, has protested to the King objecting to a statement made by Thirlstale, Tory Peer, that "we are supporting a party which is headed by our beloved King" Labour objects strongly to the description of the King as head of the Conservative Party.—Free Press.

ELECTION RIOT AT LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

FREE USE OF BELTS AND RAZORS

LONDON, May 29.

Report of an election meeting at Liverpool states that rioting occurred as a result of the attempt of the audience to eject a heckler. There was a regular melee and the combatants used belts, razors etc. The timely intervention of the police prevented greater injury.—Free Press.

FRENCH DEPUTY ASKED TO CLEAR OUT

LONDON, May 29.

Considerable resentment is expressed in labour circles at the participation in the election campaign by a French Deputy. It is stated that Monsieur Henri Haye, French Deputy for Marseilles, appeared at Chiswick on the Conservative platform to support the candidature of the local Conservative candidate, Mr. Marsden. Objection now taken is that M. Henri Haye should have refrained from interference in British domestic politics and that Englishmen do not want foreigners to intervene in what is purely a domestic issue.—Free Press.

PREMIER BALDWIN'S ("WARNING"

—:o:—

BEWARE OF RASH SOCIALIST EXPERIMENTS

LONDON, May 29.

Premier Baldwin in his eve-of-poll message says, "Rash Socialist experiments or a state of political uncertainty would be disastrous to the present trade revival and would retard improvement of social conditions of people. The Conservative Unionist Party alone is in a position to guarantee a period of stability and ordered progress.

"I ask electors to give our party clear majority to enable us to persevere with task of building up health of industry and nation on permanent foundations."

Mr. Baldwin is making a flying tour of Lancashire. Speaking at Preston he said: "We prefer deeds to words. I am no orator. I have never given any promises and have never tried to raise cheers of crowd, but I have tried to do something during last four or five years, and I am determined to go on. Whatever the verdict I shall accept it cheerfully."

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Macdonald spent day in their constituencies.—Reuter.

FINAL MESSAGES OF PARTY LEADERS

—:o:—

WELSH WIZARD CONDEMNS BOTH TORY AND LABOUR GOVTS.

LONDON, May 29.

In the final eve-of-the poll message Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says, "All signs point to the verdict of emphatic condemnation of the Government for its sins of Omission and Commission. Public confidence has been so rudely shaken by the Government's mishandling of foreign affairs that large numbers are going to vote Labour because they feel that change is essential and that Britian should give lead in arbitration and conciliation.

Both other parties have proved incapable of dealing adequately with the social evils. Labour alone can bring the country through its present difficulties and establish good conditions for workers of every class."

WELSH WIZARD'S CLAIM.

In a similar message Mr. Lloyd George says: "The nation is weary of Tory recklessness and afraid of Socialist extravagance. The better alternative is to elect Liberal Government which will grapple energetically and practically with the national problems and build a temple of peace on a sure foundation of disarmament and arbitration treaties."

Mr. Baldwin's message will be broadcast to-night.—Reuter.

SPEN VALLEY CANDIDATE TO REMAIN IN JAIL

—:o:—

MR. OSMANI'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

MEERUT, May 29.

The bail application on behalf of Mr. Shaukat Osmani has been rejected by Mr. Raghunathpda,, District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, on the ground that Mr. Osmani could not help his election campaign at this eleventh hour if released from Dehra Dun Jail.

The remaining grounds for the bail application will be heard on the 31st instant.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CARTERS ON STRIKE

—:o:—

More than 2000 Men Involved

SEQUEL TO ASSAULT BY SERGEANT

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A serious situation has arisen,, following the strike of 2,000 goods-shed carters of Howrah since yesterday, on the ground of ill-treatment. The strikers are still keeping out.

It is alleged that a few days ago a goods-shed "coolie" Sardar was assaulted by a Watch and Ward Department official; and Tribhuban Choudhury who controls the carters, was reported to have been assaulted by a goods-shed Sergeant yesterday, which precipitated the strike.

PICKETING.

The strikers resorted to active picketing to-day, but dispersed peacefully on the appearance of the police and military. The strikers, who demand the removal of the two officers, are determined to hold out till their grievances are redressed.

The Hindu Relief Committee and the Burrabazar Congress Committee, have espoused the cause of the strikers.—Free Press.

OH STANLEY BOY!

—:o:—

AN ELECTION SONG

Following is the election song sung enthusiastically by the ex-Servicemen throughout England. Its authorship goes to a Birmingham ex-Serviceman:

"We made England free, Stanley Boy.
Fought and bled for thee, Stanley Boy.
Proclaiming best intentions, then you docked our pensions.
Aren't you proud to be, Stanley Boy?"

The chorus goes:

"When there are grey skies you don't mind the grey skies.
You've got your screw, Stanley Boy.
Though health forsake us, death and worse o'ertake us.
What's that to you, Stanley Boy?
You came from Bewdley, and we know your worth.
To put it rudely, you're no darned use on earth;
And when the election is over, back with your pigs and clover.
That's where you'll be, Stanley Boy."

INDIAN TO HEAD INDIA'S DELEGATION TO LEAGUE

—:o:—

A WELCOME DEPARTURE FROM ESTABLISHED PRACTICE

LONDON, May 29.

Rugby.—At the next meeting of the League Assembly the chief delegate for India will be Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Muslim member of the Government of India. This is the first time that an Indian will have been head of the delegation since hitherto alhrough largely Indian in composition the leadership has always fallen to a British administrator. —B. O. W.

CROAT PEASANT LEADER'S MURDER SEQUEL

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN BELGRADE OF RADICAL DEPUTY

LONDON, May 28.

The trial is proceeding of Punica Ratchitch, formerly a Radical Deputy, on charge of murdering Stephan Radich the Croat peasant leader killing two other Deputies and grievously wounding two other Deputies in Skupstina. Ex-Deputies Dragutin, Jovanovitch and Thomas Popovitch are also charged with inciting murder and complicity in murder. It is alleged that the latter threatened Raditch on the day of murder that he would be assassinated in Parliament.

The statement of the Supreme Commission of Public Health said that Raditch's death was only indirectly connected with his wounds.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS GOING STRONG

—:o:—

Bengal Election Prospects

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The election campaign is continuing in full swing. Out of 45 candidates nominated by the Congress Party, 30 have already been returned uncontested. All the remaining 15 are likely to be victorious in view of the Congress propaganda carried on by workers headed by Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Subhash Bose, who are constantly touring and preaching the message of the Congress.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA TO FIGHT CONGRESS MEMBER

CALCUTTA, May 28

In the general election to the Bengal Legislative Council keen contests are expected at Faridpur, Rangpur, Hooghly, Berampore and Birbhoom. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has proceeded to Faridpur to carry on propaganda on behalf of the Congress candidate and an appeal has been issued by Mrs. C. R. Das from her sickbed on behalf of the latter. The contest for the Dacca University seat now lies between the Maharaja of Mymensingh and Mr. Birendra Majumdar, the latter being the Congress nominee.—A. P.

RAID ON RUSSIAN CONSULATE

—:o:—

MANY PERSONS ARRESTED

LONDON, May 28.

Peking.—A message from Harbin states that a raid on the Russian Consulate was carried out by 100 Chinese police who swooped down on the building when a secret meeting of the members of the third International was being held in the basement. The police had to break down barred doors to secure access to some parts of buildings. Officials endeavoured to burn a large quantity of documents as a result of which the building caught fire and a firebrigade was summoned amid great confusion. The arrested persons include 45 Russians among who are included Russian Consults-General at Harbin and Mukden, and also three women. Police have impounded a large number of documents. They discovered opium and arms in the course of the raid.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR PROGRESSES

—:o:—

LONDON, May 25.

A bulletin states that Lord Balfour continues to progress satisfactorily.—Reuter.

WHITES' "NO" TO MR. SASTRI

—:o:—

Common Roll For East Africa

INDIAN GOVT. AGENT MEETS EUROPEANS

NAIROBI, May 29.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri held an informal conference with Europeans where he stressed the expediency of Europeans yielding to Indian claims for a common roll. It is, however, learnt that the White Legislators were adamant and were totally opposed to Mr. Sastri's suggestion.—Free Press.

Meerut Case

—:o:—

TRIAL TO COMMENCE ON JUNE 12?

MEERUT, May 29.

Mr. Langford James, Special Public Prosecutor, interviewed by Free Press representative, said the prosecution would apply for further remand, probably for one week. The District Magistrate expressed the opinion to Mr. Jyotiprasad, Advocate, that the trial was likely to commence on the 12th proximo. Mr. Faridul Haq defence counsel arrived here today.—Free Press.

CHAMANLAL TO DEFEND MR JHABWALA.

BOMBAY, May 29.

The Meerut case begins on the 4th proximo and Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A. has been requested by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor for Mr. Jhabwala, to undertake the defence of Mr. Jhabwala. He will be assisted in the defence by Mr. Nusserwan H. Jhabwala, Advocate, who is proceeding to Meerut on the 30th instant.—Free Press.

Calcutta Merchant Arrested

—:o:—

BURDWAN, May 29.

Guaranga Guha, a merchant while returning from Calcutta, on Monday evening was arrested by the Police at Burdwan, it is stated, on suspicion in connection with a political case. He is under police custody pending identification by the C.I.D. —Free Press.

"KRANTI-KARI" EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

JHANSI, May 29.

Mr. Krishna Gopal Sharma, the Editor "Kranti-Kari," a Hindi weekly organ of the Workers and Peasants, was arrested yesterday under section 124-A I.P.C.—Free Press.

LIBERALS' ELEVENTH HOUR "BOMBSHELL"

LONDON, May 28.

A strong Liberal Party is the surest safeguard against the extremists of both sides; Labour must have a clear majority; not a single Conservative vote must be wasted if Mr. Baldwin is to be returned topower; partisan labels of the Liberals and Conservatives should be dropped in the face of a Socialist menace. These representative newspaper opinions indicate the open nature of tomorrow's great issue.

The Liberals' 11th hour "bombshell" consists of a manifesto over the signature of 100 businessmen, expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals are economically and financially sound.

Macdonald broadcasting Labour's final appeal, last night, asked the voters to "give Labour a fair chance to take up the work where it left it in 1924". Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Runcorn, exclaimed: "We have got to govern ourselves or go bust. Vote in accordance with your conscience and conviction, and whatever your decision, I shall bow to it."—Reuter.

NADIR KHAN AS NEW AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

No Credence Given to News by Amanullah's Party

EX-KING KEEPS TO HIS ROOMS IN TAJ

On Wednesday again ex-King Amanullah kept to his rooms at the Taj Mahal Hotel for a better part of the day. In the morning, he was mainly occupied in acquainting himself with the latest developments in the Afghan situation as reported in the Press. Till noon the ex-King was not dressed for going out. In fact, he was seen at noon in the corridor in his sleeping suit.

The kaleidoscopic changes in the Afghan situation are not without their effect on the mind of Amaunllah who is following the events in his country very closely. Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, the ex-Commerce Minister, who is the only man on Amanullah's staff knowing English well, reads English news-papers and prepares notes of news regarding Afghan situation for the ex-King's information.

The unconfirmed report that General Nadir Khan has proclaimed himself the Amir of Afghanistan is not given any credence by responsible members of Amanullah's staff. There is such an atmosphere of abnormality surrounding the Afghan situation that no event happening there at present need come as a surprise to anybody much less to those who are thoroughly conversant with the inner affairs of that country.

Asked how far the news regarding General Nadir Khan's usurpation of the Afghan throne was believable, the ex-Commerce Minister carelessly replied "Nothing happening in Afghanistan at the present moment need surprise anybody". He, however, did not seem inclined to believe that General Nadir Khan would make a bid for the throne. There is general belief that in case the veteran General succeeds in putting down the forces of reaction, he will take a plebiscite of the people by calling a "Jirgah" of the tribesmen as to who should occupy the Afghan Throne.

The ex-King is still undecided as regards his plans in the immediate future. Very likely, he will prolong his stay in Bombay for a few days more.

Governor:—"His Excellency trusts that you, Queen Souriya and your party have reached Bombay safely and comfortably, and has instructed his officers to render all possible assistance during your stay in Bombay."

Ex-King Amanullah's reply:—"Ex-King Amanullah thanks His Excellency for his kind message. The Queen stood the journey well. They are both very grateful for the excellent arrangements made for their arrival and for all the assistance rendered to them by the officers of His Excellency's Government in Bombay."

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND AMANULLAH

—:o:—

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following messages have been exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Ex-King Amanullah:—

A message from His Excellency the

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TREASURY IN PESHAWAR

—:o:—

BACHA-E-SAQQA'S AGENT'S DEMAND

PESHAWAR, May 29.

Bacha-e-Saqqa's trade agent in Peshawar, since Amanullah Khan's departure to India, has commenced propaganda work on behalf of his master. Mr. Imamdin is reported to have yesterday gone to the office of the Trade Agent in Peshawar, who has gone to see Amanullah and in his absence demanded of his staff to make over to him possession of Afghan Government Treasury and buildings etc. Members of the staff are understood to have replied that they could not accede to his request and he had better not go there again until the return of their chief Sardar Abdylhakim Khan.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JALALABAD.

It is reported that Bacha-e-Saqqa has appointed one Brigadier Ahmadjan, a Peshawar who has long since settled down in Kabul as Governor of Jalalabad. He is said to wield considerable influence in Kunar Valley. His son Mahfuzjan was at one time Governor of Kandahar but was imprisoned by Amanullah for corruption and bribery. He was released by Bacha-e-Saqqa. His other son is in Peshawar and is helping Inamdin in organising trade office which he expects to open from the beginning of the new Muslim Year..—Free Press.

SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

SANDESH (Ajmer), May 29.

Mr. Pathik, the editor of the "Rajasthan", has telegraphed to ex-Kng Amanullah offering, on behalf of Rajputana, sincerest sympathies in his present difficulties and hoping for his speedy restoration to the throne of Afghanistan.—Free Press.

COMMISSIONER OF LAHORE RESIGNS

—:o:—

OPPOSITION TO REVENUE POLICY OF SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN

LAHORE, May 29.

The "Tribune" reports the resignation of Mr. Kennaway, Commissioner of Lahore Division, before the holding of a durbar by Sir Fazli Hussein, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government, at Gujranwala. The reason for the resignation is stated to be the working of the revenue policy and the basis of selection of the districts favoured thereby. The Durbar was, writes the "Tribune", calculated to further that policy and Mr. Kennaway evidently thought that he could not conscientiously be a party to further pushing forward the policy by joining the Durbar. The paper adds that it is believed that the claims of Mr. Kennaway to the post of Financial Commissioner, which recently fell vacant, were passed over because of his opposition to the alleged policy of favouritism.—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Mill Shares Quiet But Steady

TATA HYDROS IMPROVE

Bombay, May 29.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet at about unchanged rates and renewed selling pressure from Bear operators prices declined somewhat. However at the decline there was good covering which resulted in steady improvement in prices. The sentiment still continues uncertain as various rumours are current indicating further trouble at mills from the 1st June. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 762/8 and after declining to Rs. 760/ improved to Rs. 765/ Fazul opened at Rs. 630/ and declined to Rs. 623/8 but closed at Rs. 628/12.

There was good demand for Hydro shares which showed some rise There was some buying by bull operators which in conjunction with short covering indicated better tone. The general opinion is sharply divided for the prospects of this scrip. Prices opened at Rs. 1050/ which after declining to Rs. 1047/8 flared upto Rs. 1062/8. Towards the close a relapse of Rs. 5/ was recorded. The budh difference was once quoted Rs. 12/8, but towards the close narrowed to Rs. 3/12. Expectations of good dividend for Burma stimulated demand. Tata Iron shares ruled easy during the early part of the session but later on hardened. Indian Bleaching shares also advanced. Central Bank shares gagain ruled easy.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 29.

Bombay Dyeing 763,60,62,61
Century 338,33,35,37,65
Colaba 117
Crescent 107
Fazul 631,26,22,28,26,28
Indore 375
Madhowji 25
Nagpur 463,65
New Great 198,200
Pearl 380,81,76,80,81,80
Simplex 46,45
Swadeshi 406, 3
Burma 775,92,90,91
Hydro 1048,63,60,58,57
Tram 133
Deff. 188,87,95,94
Ord. 56-12,10,12,57-8, 57-4
Bundi 18-12,10
Indian 272,70,73,72
Katni Ord. 212
Alcock 273,76,78,81

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 29.

Ahmedayad Advance (100) 331/4
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 762/8
Bombay Industrial (30) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 80y 337/8
Central India 1001 xd. 465
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117/8
Crescent 100 107/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 500.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/6/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 147/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 628/12
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 165
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1190

Indore Malwa 100 13/21 375
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6-8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 72/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100 183/12
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 14/5
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 23/12
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneekji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 67/8
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1050
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 163-12.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 200
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 380
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 337/8
Premier 10 nil 3
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f 5,200.
Simplex nil 45
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 29f 403/12
Tata Mills 25 nil 26/4
Tata Mills 25 nil 26/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 925

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18/6
Eastern £5 xd. 90
Imperial 660 40f xd. 1437/8
Imperial Contributory 125 101 351/4
Union 5/11 3/10/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f x.d. 18/10
Central India Mining 7/4
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 95
Indian Cement 2/10 272/8
New India Assurance 51f 22/4
Katni Cement 100 nil 212/8
Punjab Cement 100 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 760
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 135 xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1057/8
Tata Power 80,000 nil 415
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 146/4
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Berar 500 70y 795
New Mofussil 400 30y 497/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 44
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1870.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/6
New India Assurance 6y 22/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|10|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 205.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T Corporation 720 791/4
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 225
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 140
Scindia Steam 9/13
Tata Construction 40 50/8
Tata Iron Defd. 190/10
Tata Iron Ord. 56/14

DEBENTURES.

Kombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F-T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T S p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/8
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F T 100

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1.2 lb. Cargoes—
38 May Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 1|2 lb. Cargoes—
37|9 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
41|3 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
49 July Shipment Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 28.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 10-5|8d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 28.

July	18.58	+ .10
October (Old Contract)	18.71	+ .23
December	18.78	+ .19
January	18.77	+ .19
March	18.90	+ .17
Middling Spot	18.95	+ .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 28.

July	18.63	+ .10
October	18.57	+ .15
Middling Spot	18.58	+ .08

NEW YORK.

New York, May 28.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

July	18.48
October	18.53
January	Unquoted.

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	18.46
October	18.52
January	18.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 28.

Bales.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	23,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 28.

Demand Bills 484.56

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £8:7:6, May/June.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:7:6, May-June.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June shipment, Hamburg paid £18:17:6.

LINSEED.

London, May 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:3:9, May-June.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:3:9, June/July.
Linseed, La Pa Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers £15:12:6, May/June.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £18:7:6, May/June.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 28.

Silver—Absence of demand.

Spot	24-5|8
Forward	24-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 28.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-13|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 11|9-3|4
Oct-Dec per cwt 11|11-1|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 11|11
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 11|11-1|2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, May 28.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £19 3|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132 1|2.
National Bank £50 1|2.
Eastern Bank £6 3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87 5|8.
Conversion Loan £77.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £101 1|2.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £52 1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57 3|4.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £67 5|8.
Consols £54 1|2.
War Loan 5 per cent £100 3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

	Opening	Closing.
May	9.89	9.90—.06
June	.....	9.81—.07
July	9.81	9.83—.07
August	.....	9.82—.06
September	.....	9.80—.04
October	9.74	9.79—.02
November		9.77—.01
December	.....	9.77—.01
January	9.71	9.78—.01
February		9.79—.01
March	9.74	9.82—.01
April		9.83—.01
May		9.85
Middling Spot		10.12—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 28.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 28.

May close at 7s. 7 5/8d.—1-3/8d.
July close at 7s. 9 5/8d—1-1/4d.
Oct close at 8s. 0 3/8d.—1-1/2d.
Dec. close at 8s. 1 1/2d.—2-1/4.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.15—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.40—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.65—.05
Bengal, Good	5.90—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.15—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.40—.05
Oomra, Good	6.65—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6..95—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.25—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.10—.05
Broach, Fine	8.35—.05
Broach, SSuperfine	8.60—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

May	15.95—.53
July	16.08—.40
October	16.31—.36
November	16.27—.36
January	16.57—.32
March	16.66—.30
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.90—.40

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 28.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid 28/3-3/4, July/Aug.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery, buyers 28/4-1/2, Sep/Dec.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3/4

WHEAT CHICAGO.

May per bushel Dols. 96.3/4—1 7/8.
July per bushel Dols. 99.7/8—1-3/4
Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.04—1-1/2.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3 3 9
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 11 0
Attock Oil	3 0 7-1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 16 3
Snia Viscosa	1 0 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 6 3
Marconi International Marine	3 2 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	5 16 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 7 6
General Electric Ord.	2 13 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 10-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 6 1-1/2
International Rys. of C. America Ord. doll.	45
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 6 3
Margarine Union	4 10 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 17 0

Market steady but little doing. Stock of Rubber in London 30,893. Decrease on week 62.

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 29.

The local cotton market showed somewhat better tone on improved buying power. Liquidation by local operators were absorbed steadily. The market opened at Rs. 334 for Broach J.-A. delivery, but declined to Rs. 333-4 on liquidation. At the decline there was buying by commission houses and prices improved to Rs. 334-4. This level proved to be the highest as prices declined on quiet Liverpool cables The market closed quiet at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	332/8
New Broach A/M.	343
Oomra July	231
New Oomra D/J.	305/8
Bengal July	235
New Bengal D/J.	255

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29.

August	24.30—0.20
November	219.20—0.10

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal 257 D/J.
Bengal 236 July.
Broach 344 A/M.
Broach 334 J/A
Oomra 306 D/J.
Oomra 293 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	244	239	231	224
Sind	246	241	233	226
Punjab	241	236	228	221
Rajputana	244	239	231	224
Broach	344	339	332	327
S. D.	359	354	347	342
P. A.	344	339	332	327
Dholera	332	327	320	315
Kalajin	336	331	324	319
Cutch	354	349	342	337
Surat	419	414	407	402
Rajpipla	414	409	402	397
Oomra No. 3	301	295	288	273
C. P. No. 1	321	315	308	293
C. P. No. 2	311	305	298	283
Khandesh			263	248
Mathia		243	228	218
Southern				
Western				322

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 29.

100 Kurla Mill Comptah 357
100 Rathi & Co. Shenabad 280
100 Do. Pulgaon 230
100 G G Kesha & Co. Amraoti 278
200 Do. Sailu 275
100 Do. Jalna 270
100 B. Karshandas & Co. Aurangabad 265
100 P R Vakharia S Bahadarpur 280
100 Forbes Miyachanu 296
100 Do. Dhulia 265
200 Toyomankwa K. Ujjain 283
500 Do. Punjab American 280
100 Do. Porbandar 310
100 DDo. Hingoli 270
100 Do. Banusa 277
100 Do. Abhor 301
100 Do. Itola 335
100 Do. Vinchhiya 285
100 Do. S Bahadarpur 308
100 Do. Sadli 314

LONDON METALS.

London, May 28.

Copper Braziers £98.
Yellow Metal £76.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £24.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin English Ingots £197.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, May 29.

SILVER.

London Ready 24/11
Ready Forward 24/10
American 53/6
China 2/5 2/5/1
Ready 56/12
Vaisakh Op. 56/7/8 Clo. 56/1 11/12
Jeth Op. 56/4 Clo. 56/6/9
Asad Op. 56/1/2 Hi. 56/6 Clo. 56/5
Tejimadi Jeth /11/
Asad 11/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3
Vaisakh 21/6/
Jeth 21/7/
N. City 21/10/
Naran Manor 21/8/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 29.

	Bales.
Cotton	6,144
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,191
Linseed	5,848
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	277
Gingellyseeds	923
Poppyseeds	147
Groundnuts	9,673
Castorseeds	6,032
Rice	1,466
Myrawollams	920
Cottonseeds	3,280
Gram	1,900
Joowar	2,098
Bajree	1,444
Coal	2,765 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.

Our Market ruled quiet to-day and prices both for Ready and Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13.5 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Ds. 13/4 per cwt.
S. S. Pilsna Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Refined Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 12/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 28.

T T Berlin on London	20.34-1|2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.06-1|2
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	34.22
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.05
T T London on Prague	163.71

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool May 28.

Messrs Newal and Clayton have received the followin Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar Sept. 1.84 cents.
Sugar, Dec. 1.91 cents.
Wheat, July 1.00 3/4 Dollars.
Wheat Sept 1.05 Dollars.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 29.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday. This year

Khandesh	121	350,446
Central India	518	383,398
Barsi and Nagar	492	240,000
Hydeabad -Gaorani		82,737
Berar	1,065	743,348
Central Provinces	1,023	373,210
Total Oomras	3,222	2,169,229
Dholera	829	147,730
N.-W. Provinces		60,744
Rajputana	148	42,060
Sind-Punjab	662	124,010
Broach	46	187,349
Compta & Dharwar	659	74,768
Westerns-Northerns	467	32,249
Cocoanada		6
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia	111	27,405
Persian		1,640
American		4,408
Egyptian and African		70,061
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	6,144	2,531,701

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 23rd May
Yesterday. This year

Europe	2,944	717,350
Japan & China	25,324	1,344,350
Const Ports	15	16,982
Up-country by Rail		99,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		56,483
Total	28,283	2,235,959

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 29.

F. P. Bales	1923/29
Receipts to dato 28/5/29	9082000
,, Yesterday do.	8000
Exports to dato do.	7541000
Stock at Ports 24/5/29	1140000
,, Interior Towns do.	447000
,, Liverpool 24/5/29	1045000
Visible Supply 24/5/29	3215000
Quantity in Sight do.	10511000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	245|50	....
Bengal Fine	240|42	....
Bengal F.G.	235	220
Sind-Punjab Fine	240|42	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	233|35	220
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	290|95	275
Amraoti Fine	285|90	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280|85	255|60
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Mathia Fine	240	220|25
Muthia F.G.	230	215
Nanded Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G.S.	290	265
Indore Ujjain Fine	285	265|75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285|90	265
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	390	....
Miraj Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	480	....

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
		All vessels will	
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,819
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		18,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,618
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship.	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11 120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10' 602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16' 88 0
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,6 48
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 6 19
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
29th May	Alipore a ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo. and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderpore a	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	5 June
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	25 May	31 May.
aYuki Maru ..	3162	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru ..	25th May	2nd June
Yoko Maru ..	27th ,,	4th ,,
Ganges Maru ..	10th June	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
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Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
31st May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th June.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
5th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreti, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars Please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

Widen the Field of your Business and Increase the Sales of your Goods by Advertising in

"SWARAJYA"

The leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and advertise nt rates apply to:—

MANAGER, SWARAJYA,
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Tamil knowing LADY to teach a girl of 7. Knowledge of English, music, etc. also necessary. Two hours work every day. Apply to: K. S. R. IYER, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Grant Road.
A 32291

WANTED—AGENTS (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN) to book retail Orders for our Cotton and Silk Suitings and Shirtings, Ladies Wear, etc. Quick selling goods handsome Commission. A small deposit essential. Apply M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory Calicut (Malabar).
A R1643

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, through fully qualified, efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a registered body, of which the President is Rai Rajeshwar Bali Saheb, O.B.E., the Ex-Minister of Education U.P. Our employment bureau assists students in finding employments. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD, Naithani C. E. Member-in-charge.
A R1630

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, OFFICE PREMISES about 3,600 square feet, facing Ballard Road in Ajam Building. Apply Box No. 2288, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 1627.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS and TRAILERS in good running order—only done 15 months service. Apply Box. No. 2289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1628

FOR SALE—At Khandalla. Immediately 500 Brass No. 2 BEAUTIFUL BLUE TRAP METAL, for Road and Cement Concrete at Rs. 2/2/0 per 100 cft. Apply Box No. 2293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 32288

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED —Beautiful accomplished suitable match for beautiful brilliant rich young man apply Box 2282 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1640

LOAN.

5000 RUPEES limit extended as LOAN amount, granted without interest for ten years After 90 days certain. For particulars. Apply THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay No. 2.
L

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a very valuable property described in the Schedule below :—

SCHEDULE.

Pension and Tax land with messuages and dwelling houses thereon situate on the North Side of Bhawanishanker Road and also abutting a proposed new road, admeasuring about 3,251 square yards. The above property may be purchased either in one lot as aforesaid or separately in 2 lots, one lot admeasuring about 1,350 square yards and the other admeasuring about 1,901 square yards.

Plan and particulars and other information relating to the property may be had and obtained at the Office of the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Vendors' Attorneys.
32290

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, STUDENTS' HOSTEL FOR WOMEN will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 3rd, at Vachhagandhi Road, P. O. 7, Bombay.

Applications should be sent to the WARDEN
32264

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates (preferably Honours) for the post of a STENOGRAPHER and PERSONAL CLERK to the Municipal Commissioner. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with prospects for a really good man. Only those having previous experience as Stenographers need apply stating their age, qualifications and previous experience. The applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 1st June, 1929. The person selected after a probation of four months will be entitled to all the leave and provident fund benefits of this Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1929.
32244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

—:o:—

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1929, being a holiday, passengers holding week-end tickets will be allowed to complete their return journey upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1929.

EXCEPTION

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 29-5-1929.
32293

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between Maganlal Parbhudas, Chimanlal Vithaldas, Amratlal Chunilal, Babubhai Chunilal, Mathuradas Maganlal and Shantilal Mathuradas, and which was carried on in the name and style of Maganlal Parbhudas as Yarn Merchants and Commission Agents, has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of March, 1929.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mathuradas Maganlal and Shantilal Mathuradas.
32294

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 54TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held this afternoon, a Dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1928, at Rs. 50 per share (free of income-tax), will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on 22nd May, 1929, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1929.
32265

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—:o:—

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUFFERS, CYLINDRICAL AND SPARE PARTS AND SPRINGS BEARING, SPRINGS DRAWBAR, SPRINGS BUFFER RECOIL, ETC., FOR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Buffers, cylindrical and spare parts and springs bearing, springs drawbar, springs buffer recoil, etc., for Railway rolling stock." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
28th May, 1929.
32285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, 1929, at 3-30 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
32286

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1). No. 118 of 1919. Re: Prannlal Maneklal.
(2). No. 180 of 1919. Re: Ratanlalji Onkerlalji, traded as Bhuderji Javerchand
(3). No. 212 of 1924. Re: Pragji Ladha—a firm.
(4). No. 1505 of 1924. Re: Ebrahim Abdulhussein Godhrawalla.
(5). No. 1086 of 1925. Re: Harold Stanley Kinchella.
(6). No. 1169 of 1925. Re: Samuel Herbert Young.
(7). No. 1496 of 1926. Re: Daji Gopal Shinde.
(8). No. 236 of 1927. Re: Anant Atmaram Nadkarni.
(9). No. 237 of 1927 Re: Nanalal Madhavlal Patel.
(10). No. 531 of 1927. Re: Mangaldas Gopalji Mehta.
(11). No. 634 of 1927. Re: Vithal Pandurang Chipkar.
(12). No. 864 of 1926. Re: Jane Kinchella.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estate No. (8), a first and final dividend in Estates Nos. (1), (6), (7) and (12), a second dividend in Estate No. 5, a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (3), (4), (9), (10) and (11) and a third dividend in Estate No. (2).

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the undersigned will proceed to make dividends in the respective Estate as stated above, without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1929.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Official Assignee, Bombay.
32257

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 412 OF 1929.

Re: KESHAVLAL HARGOVINDDAS PAREKH, NATVERLAL KESHAVLAL and HARILAL MATHUR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar and now absconding and till lately carrying on business at Katha Bazar under the name and style of Messrs. Keshavlal Hargovinddas and Co.
..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: CHUNILAL BHURABHAI, MANEKLAL CHHAGONLAL, Messrs. AMBALAL KESHAVLAL and Messrs. LALUBHAI AMICHAND
..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Keshavlal Hargovinddas Parikh, Natvarlal Keshavlal, and Harilal Mathur and their firm of Messrs. Keshavlal Hargovinddas and Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
Dated this 28th day of May, 1929.
32292

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

498-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGRA ROAD).

Under instructions from Mr. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai, the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 3rd December, 1927, and made between Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar of the one part and Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai of the other part, Messrs B. G. PAREKH and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground which is a Wadi or an Oart admeasuring 12,069 square yards or thereabouts, together with the wells, buildings erection, structure, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar Road), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638-639, New Nos. 3837 and 4587 (wrongly stated in the said Mortgage dated 10th July, 1923, as 4389), Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 (wrongly stated in the said Mortgage as 1841), and Cadastral Survey No. 1265 (wrongly stated in the said Mortgage as Nos. 3837 and 4587) of Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Tax under D Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Mankar Bhandari, and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, which will be ready four days before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai, at their Office at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1219 of 1928 (Mariambai vs. Kulsumbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 150 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 524, New No. 2A|A|14033, Old Survey No. 269, New Survey No. 1E. A|3553. Cadastral Survey No. 1741, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3897 (4), Street No. 84-D, and bounded on the North by the property of Soonderdas Mulji, on the South by the public passage leading to Ripon Road, on the East by the property of Joomabhoy Sheriff and on the West by the property of Esa Sumar Pitil and beyond that Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

The CLOVER GIRLS In New Songs & Dances A complete change of programme.

Also MILTON SILLS In the Sensational UNDERWORLD THRILLER in 8 Parts.

THE HAWK'S NEST

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 & 10 P.M.

The beautiful, distinguished, dynamic

POLA NEGRI

as the Cossack Princess FEDORA IN

THE WOMAN FROM MOSCOW

BY

VICTORIEN SARDOU

Supported by a big Cast including the popular handsome :—

NORMAN KERRY, PAUL LUKAS and JACK LUDEN

A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE!

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

The Most Marvellous Production of Wild Life that the World Has Yet Seen!

"SIMBA"

Featuring

Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON

The Picture that took 4 YEARS to Make. Not a staged or Movie Production—but Africa as God Made It

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagaonwala, Attorneys for Sheth Maruti Kundlik Walloonj, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kashiram Govindji, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1922, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Toka land with buildings thereon situate at Parel village, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's New Nos. A|16773, 16803, A|16803, 16815 and A|16815 and New Survey Nos. 2 A|36, 3 A|36, 5|36, 4|36 and 5 A|36 and Cadastral Survey No. 295 (Parel, Sewri Division), and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" (South) Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 1365.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagaonwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GHANDHI & CO.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arndam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothish extra of this person." V. K. SA GOP CHARIAR, Tirutani, Chi riet, S. India.
(Advt.)

MANHOOD AND VITAL POWER

GET AND RETAIN THEM.

Very few people realise to what an extent manhood and vital power depend on the condition of the blood, and the condition of the blood is entirely dependent on how much Iron it contains; to get and retain manhood and vital power you must keep your blood always supplied with plentp of Iron, and the easiest way to do this is by taking a course of Iron Jelloids at intervals.

Iron Jelloids contain Iron in the form most readily absorbed by the blood, and to take Iron Jelloids is to supply your blood with the Iron so necessary to manhood and vital power.

On sale everywhere, easy to take and cheap, a bottle sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, you need them if it is to obtain, to regain or to retain manhood and vital power.
(5) (Advt.)

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road :
General Manager R. J. DUFF

MALABARI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabari Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Cup Final: Colaba United v. King George V, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 31.

Results of Matriculation (School Leaving Examination) University Hall, 2 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of May 16 due at 6-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 1.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore", will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Kifunezan Maru No. 2" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 5th June 1929.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday the 30th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to frame a programme of carrying out the A. I. C. C. resolutions.

MISSING.

A Madras Brahmin boy of eleven years old by name Venkatram, alias Chamu is missing since Sunday the 26th instant, and the undersigned will feel thankful for any information that will lead to his discovery: —K. A. P. Iyer, 68, Elavia Building, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

LECTURE ON GITA.

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will continue his series of lectures in Marathi on Gita and will speak on "Significance of One's Own Duty" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Patkar's New Block, Bandra.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

Mrs. Halliday, "Neel Baag", Khar (grey house with dome which can be seen if cars enter at 9th Road, by Masjid) will be 'At Home' on Saturday the 1st proximo at 5-30 p.m. when an interesting programme will be arranged including "tabla tarang."

Members coming R. S. V. P. to the above address.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 5th proximo at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a paper will be read on "Bengal Traditions of Trade and Commerce", by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

WEIGHT-LIFTING CONTEST.

The "Dattatraya weight-lifting contest", will be held on 2nd proximo at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hindu Gymkhasium premises, King's Circle, Matunga, in memory of late Mr. T. R. Datt when Mr. Velji Lakhamsi will preside.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday the 29th May 1929. Tenders will not be received till further notice.

LATE MR. MEGHJIBHAI THOBAN

Under the auspices of the Shri Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Sakal Sangh, a public meeting was held at the Kandavadi Sthanak Hall on Sunday last to mourn the loss of Sheth Meghjibhai Thobhan bhai J.P., when Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo presided. In the outset the President paid a glowing tribute to the memory of late Mr. Meghjibhai, a resolution of condolence was then passed.

It was also resolved that a Memorial Fund should be started in memory of the deceased. The meeting appointed a committee of 15 members to collect funds with power to co-opt members, if necessary. The total collection of the Fund subscribed to on the spot amounted to Rs. 1,061.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rampura" with the mails from London of the 23rd instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

'F' WARD D. C. COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's Office, Kawarana Building, Parel.

HAWKER SENT TO JAIL

—:o:—

12 MONTH'S R. I. FOR RIOTING

At the Mazagaon Police Court judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, in the case in which Abdul Razak Abdul Hamid, a hawker, was charged with rioting and voluntarily causing hurt to one Lokha Shidi on the 9th of February last.

Mr. J. D'Cunha appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Haji Barrister defended the accused.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that he did not assault anybody.

The learned magistrate considered a deterrant sentence necessary in view of the disgraceful orgies of violence which Bombay had witnessed in the month of February last and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months.

IGNORANCE OF LAW IS NO EXCUSE

—:o:—

STEAMER COOK GETS 3 MONTH'S R. I.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Frank Narveiz, chief cook on S. S. "Hanokar" was again put up by Inspector Dare for the alleged possession on the 21st inst. two automatic pistols without a license Mr. D'Cunha Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case have already been given before.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he came from South America and did not know the laws of this country and did not consider it an offence to sell revolvers. On his own plea and on the evidence against him the accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also charged with importing two automatic pistols on the 21st day of May, 1929. That case was withdrawn.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND ASSAULT

—:o:—

JUDGMENT RESERVED AGAINST 5 ACCUSED

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Mr. H. B. Spencer Police Prosecutor appeared to prosecute (1) Mahadeo Laxman, (2) Bhaga Bhikha, (3) Tribhowan Keshavji, (4) Ramchandra Janoo, (5) Phoudilal Ruprain, (6) Vasant Mahadeo, (7) Ramsahaya Ramnarayan, (8) Namdeo Narhari, (9) Sambhoo Sarjoo and (10) Govindram Hiradas with rioting and causing hurt to Gulamdin Gulakhin a night watchman at Kumbhartukda, Bhuleshwar, on 23rd May at about 12 midnight.

The facts as alleged are that the accused along with others committed rioting and assaulting Gulamdin Gulakhin near Bhuleshwar.

The Police on receiving a telephone message arrived on the scene and observed a large crowd of Hindus assaulting Mahomedans. On seeing the Police some persons ran away in the wadi close by and the accused were arrested on the shop with sticks in their hands. Other persons along with the accused were subsequently arrested but as they could not be properly identified they were discharged by the Police.

The defence was that they were innocent and were arrested while passing along the road. Accused denied having had any stick in their hands

His Worship for want of satisfactory evidence discharged accused Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 8 and charged Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, and 9 with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting and causing grievous hurt to the complainant watchman and reserved judgment against them.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Amthalal Nagindas, a dealer in tea appeared with his advocate Mr Bahmansha H. Daroowalla and obtained summons against one Sakalchand Nihalchand a pearl threader residing at Bazaar Gate on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of two diamond earrings with a "pana" in the centre and one loose "pana". The complainant along with other jewellery, it was alleged had entrusted the said ornaments to the accused on Jangad for the purpose of ascertaining their weight and value and was not authorised to sell them without first obtaining the consent of the complainant. As the accused failed to return the two ornaments he was served with a notice and in answer to it, accused replied that he had sold them for Rs. 240 and offered payment. As the accused gave no particulars of the weight and the person to whom they were sold, the Court on application ordered an immediate summons against him to produce the ornaments.

The accused appeared with his advocate Mr. Kampani and informed the Court that he had already sold the ornaments and therefore he could not produce the same.

MR. SATYAMURTI INTERPRETS RAMAYANA

—:o:—

PAYS GLORIOUS TRIBUTE TO THE POET

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association Matunga, Mr. S. Satyamurthi addressed a crowded audience on the night of the 26th instant in the Nappoo hall on "Some aspects of Sundarakanda" in the Ramayana a study of Sundarakanda she said, revealed all the great qualities of the great poet. In dealing with the feelings of Rama, Sita or Hanuman, the poet had shown considerable ability in portraying them as real human beings with human frailties and not as superhuman beings. Valmiki was unapproachable in the art of applying the figure of speech called 'Upama.' He is at times accused of resorting to 'Punarukti' or repetition. But as a poet of a very high order he is above all canons of versification. His love of nature and its description was something wonderful. His poetic sense of justice was beautifully revealed in his characterisation of Ravana. Since his first meeting with Sita, Ravana never used any physical violence, though he could have done so. And about the character of Sita herself? India should be proud to have given birth to such a woman. Her reply to Ravana when he made overtures to her, that she had the power to burn him to ashes but desisted from doing so, because she did not want to waste her 'Tapas' on him, showed how courageous she was.

Hanuman's perseverence even while beset with obstacles created by the very Gods for whose deliverance he was taking so much pains was an example for all men. Hanuman's self-humiliation when he told Sita that he was one of the lowliest of the monkeys in the service of Sri Ramchandra was intended to inspire confidence in her and encourage her with the certainty of her deliverance. When he put in the same statement before Ravana, he wanted to create a sense of fear about Rama and his prowess. When he lowered himself in the eyes of his brother monkeys, he did so to glorify his Sugriva in the eyes of Sri Rama.

Hanuman's reply to Lankini that he was only a traveller out on sight-seeing and Sita's evasive answers to the Rakshasis that she knew not who Hanuman was might perhaps give opportunities for attributing falsehood to the two great characters. But a dispassionate view of the circumstances under which the so-called "lying" was resorted to would dispel all unwholesome ideas about them. The example of a truth-speaking witness who pleaded ignorance of the whereabouts of a victim to a villain of a murderous instinct served as a parallel instance. Which, was more reprehensible, he asked, the betrayal leading to the loss of life or the utterance of falsehood? In conclusion, he said that over every aspect of Indian literature and Indian Life, Valmiki Ramayana exercised and continued to exercise a profound influence. It was one of the proudest of their national heritage.

MOTOR DRIVER CONVICTED

—:o:—

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Jamal Mahomed a Motor driver was charged with theft in respect of a motor car belonging to Rajanbhai Meheralli, ice merchant, residing at Khadak. There was also another case against him in which he was charged with rash and negligent driving on the night of the 21st inst. Mr. J. D'Cunha Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of rash and negligent driving on the night of the 21st instant and said that he had taken the car from the garrage with the permission of the complainant who was related to him. On the evidence he was found guilty and convicted. For the first offence he was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment; for the second offence he was fined Rs. 100 in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday June 3, will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the Town Sub Offices, including the Telegraph Branches will on that day observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY ABKARI ACT

—:o:—

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The "Bombay Government Gazette" dated Tuesday, publishes the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and the Bill as amended by thte Select Committee.

The report of the Select Committee runs:—

"We have carefully considered the Bill, and have no other suggestions to make except one. We are of opinion that the power which the Government have under sub-section (2) of issuing notification regarding 'prescribed areas' and 'prescribed limit' should be subject to the condition of previous publication, so that the people affected by the proposed notifications could get an opportunity of expressing their views thereon and the Government of considering them before final notifications are issued."

The following is one of the provisions of the amending bill:—

For section 18-B of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted:—

"18-B. (1) Save as is provided in sub-section (3), no person shall export from or import into any prescribed area or collect, transport, sell or have in his possession within any such area any quantity of mhowra flowers exceeding the prescribed limit in weight, except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license, permit or pass granted by the Collector or other officer duly empowered

"(2) In this section 'prescribed area' means such area, comprising either the whole or some portion of the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, as the Government from time to time notifies in this behalf; and 'prescribed limit' means four seers or such greater quantity as the Government from time to time notifies in this behalf.

"The power to issue notifications under this sub-section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication."

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The First Quarterly Report of the Blind Relief Association, is as under:—

Chalisgaon Centre:—During the Quarter 777 Eye patients received treatment and 852 Eye operations were performed by Dr. G. R. Chavan the Medical Officer.

Bulsar Centre:—1,016 eye patients were treated by Dr. P. D. Desai, and 202 eye operations were performed at Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Ruttonji Bulsara's Free Eye Hospital and 75 free Spectacles given away to the poor.

Surat Centre:—Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., the Hony Medical Officer of this Association treated 1,510 eye patients and performed 12 eye operations at the Bai Ruapbai Burjorji Patel Free Eye Dispensary at Surat.

Bombay Centre:—Dr. S. R. Machave on behalf of the Association treated 1,902 eye patients and performed 185 eye operations. 22 free spectacles were given to poor eye sufferers.

Donations received during this Quarter amounted to Rs. 963 to which must be added Rs. 605/14/0 received as grant-in-aid from the Accountant-General for this quarter.

AT HOME TO ANDHRA LEADERS

—:o:—

The President and the members of the Bombay Andhra Association were athome to the Andhra leaders that were in Bombay in connection with the Indian States' Subjects' Conference and the Session of the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday last at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Mr. Narayan Rajanna Penta presided. Short speeches were made by Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Hon. Ramdas Pantulu, A. Kaleswar Rao Pantulu and C. Y. Chintamani thanking the Andhras of Bombay on their hospitality and their public spirit. They expressed themselves in terms of great appreciation of the work of the Bombay Andhra Association and their monthly magazine the Telugu Samachar.

Mr. Chintamani said that the spirit of sub-nationality which was the basis of the Andhra movement was a necessary spirit in the matter of shaping the national life as a whole and it was a healthy movement. He finally exhorted them to sink their political differences in their social activities and capture all places of vantage in public life.

KHADDAR HAWKED AT A PUBLIC MEETING

Taking advantage of the big meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday last, Shriyut Ganpatishankar Desai and Bhai Harshadrai, of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee hawked Khaddar there. They sold Khaddar worth Rs. 30. Leaflets, advocating the boycott of foreign cloth, were also distributed at the said meeting.

BRAIN WORKERS LEFT IN LURCH

—:o:—

"Pratap's" Lament

WHITLEY COMMISSION NOT TO TOUCH INTELLECTUALS

LAHORE, May 29.

The "Pratap", a vernacular daily, points out that great injustice has been done by excluding the brain workers from the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Labour, although they are as good labourers as anybody else.

It further points out that this class of labourers is probably punished for the reason that they are the worst sufferers and at the same time impotent to show their grief. Even Trade Unionism admits clerks and brain workers into its fold.—Free Press.

"CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the criticisms that have appeared in your issue of 28th inst. I may say that they show a deep ignorance regarding spiritualism and the alleged claims of Mr. Rishi.

"Fairplay" wants Mr. Rishi to do this and to do that thinking him (Mr. Rishi) to be a very powerful medium which Mr. Rishi has never claimed to be, Only a developed medium can under certain conditions and according to the laws of spirit communication produce the phenomena alluded to in his letter. He says that Messrs. Wadia and Alwa would be glad to see Mr. Rishi and I think Mr. Rishi will heartily welcome any sincere inquirer at the Society Rooms on Sunday and Wednesday evenings.

"Fairplay" wonders why a certain dead relative of his gives messages through a person unknown to him and why not through himself; the answer is obvious. "Fairplay" is wanting in the necessary psychic power which acts as joining nerus between this world and the next world. If he were to develop the power his relative will be certainly too glad to communicate with him.

As for "C.L.D." I should say that even though Mr. Hoodini did not accepted spiritualism when he was alive he did so after his death and gave messages to prove his existence in the next world. Some persons are so obstinate that they would not believe the testimony of even their own senses. In this respect, as was said by Mr. Clodd that he would not believe in these things with his own eyes or hear with his own ears because these things were imposible, It seems that the adage "Little knowledge is a dangerous thing" is aptly applicable to "C.L.D." when he questions the testimoney of persons like Conan Doyle, Lodge and Sir William Crooks. To ask for tests is very easy but one must take into consideration the difficulties in communication or in obtaining particular results Mr. Rishi is carrying on the propaganda work of the Society and I do not understand as to what right "L.D.S." has got to ask Mr. Rishi to shut up.

The third letter appears to be a most childish one. Mr. Narayensing the writer of the letter gives a challenge to Mr. Rishi not knowing what he aims at. I may mention that Mr. Rishi has not discovered or invente and new methods and the suggestions offered by Mr. Rishi are not his own. All these methods have their origin in the western countries. An attempt to discredit these methods amounts to a challenge not to Mr. Rishi but to all the Western spiritualists. The tone of writing the letter shows some personal grudge against Mr. Rishi. I am at a loss to understand as to what the writer means by his expression "*two living rooms*". The dictatorial way in which the writer has indulged himself does not show his bonafides to really understand the science.

I have personally attended various seances held under the supervision of Mr. Rishi and have had expetiences in my private circle about the certitude of spiritualism and may say that the Psychical Science satisfies those who go to it was an unbiassed mind and an open heart.—Yours, etc.

T. B. KHARE.

Bombay, May 29.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

New York Futures 25 Points Down.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, May 29.
Previous Closing Rate	18.58
To-day's Opening Rate	18.56 18.55
Difference	—.02 —.03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.33
Difference	—.25

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, May 29.
Previous Closing Rate	9.83
To-day's Opening Rate	9.91
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.85
Difference	plus .02

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, May 29.

With a general disposition to await the weekly weather report, the market opened quiet but showed a steady undertone. The opening decline of 3 points was soon converted in a rise of 6 points under scattered buying At this level there was absence of buying and prices ruled easy. The posting of the weekly weather report which was better than expected turned the market to weakness under heavy selling. Prices easily gave way in the absence of fresh buying and closed at a decline of 25 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Thursday the 30th May Liverpool Market is due to open at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Bombay prices are expected as under:—

Broach J|A	Rs. 328 0 0
Broach A|M	Rs. 338 8 0
Oomra July	Rs. 287 0 0
Oomra D|J	Rs. 301 0 0
Bengal July	Rs. 231 0 0
Bengal D|J	Rs. 251 0 0

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 29.

To-day's market has been a weather one. The decline in value from the early advance is influenced by favourable advices regarding the crop.

The following cable is received by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee from Messrs. J. S. Springman and Co of Liverpool:—

"In consequence of improved political feeling and Bullish cables from the South the market may be stimulated for a short time pending Bureau Report Boll weevil due on June 14."

American futures opened at a rise of 5 to 7 points in sympathy with overnight advance at New York. After an initial advance of 3 points over the opening level increased selling pressure was evidenced throughout the day and the market closed at a rise of 2 points.

Middling American Spot prices closed 8 points higher at 10-20 and Egyptian gained 15 points to 17.05

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Bishambharlal Maheshwari have received the following cable:—

—Between mid-night and Day light light rain South Texas. Scattered rain West Texas.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, May 29.
Silver Ready	24 10 0 unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 10 0 1 anna less.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	56 8 0
2nd Settlement	56 5 0
3rd Settlement	56 4 0

NIGHT RAIDS BY MASKED MEN

—:o:—

BRAVE WOMAN'S ORDEAL

INDIAN BOUND AND GAGGED

A story of armed and masked burglars who were outwitted by a woman after they had bound and gagged a man was told to Mr. Hay Halkett (magistrate) at Marylebone yesterday, when James Lockhead (25) and Norman Weedon (26) were charged with committing burglaries in Bayswater and with being armed.

Mr. Kinght, opening the case, said that, on the night of April 2, they entered the bedroom of Mr. Vakharia, an Indian student, who woke up when the light was turned on and saw the men in his room.

They were masked and carried pistols. They went over to him, demanding to know where his cash was and threatened to shoot him if he did not tell them.

Vakharia, who said he had no money, was bound and gagged.

They then rifled his room.

WOMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

On April 27 the men entered 55, Queenborough-terrace, through a coal hole, and went into Miss Clara Goodman's bedroom.

She was awakened by the light from electric torches on her face, and behaved with extraordinary presence of mind and courage.

She took an aluminium water bottle from her bed, flung it across the room, and shouted to arouse the household.

It was ineffective. The men then came to her and one of them put his hand over her mouth and said it was their business and she must keep quiet.

All the men found was 3s. in the gas meter and 2d. in her purse.

Mr. Knight, addressing Miss Goodman: Were you afraid of these men in your room?

Miss Goodman: Terribly afraid before the light was put on, because I had never had such an experience; but not afterwards, even when the revolver was pointed at my head.

Mr. Hay Halkett, addressing Miss Goodman said: "You are a woman of great strength of character and courage. It was a terrible ordeal for you."

A remand was ordered.—"Daily News."

GRIEVANCES OF SUBJECTS OF GUJARAT STATES

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Rewakantha Panchmahal Mandal, Idar Prajakiya Mandal, Mahikantha Uvak Sammelan, Balasinor Lok-Samaj, and Lunawada Hitwardhaka Sabha, a public meeting was held on Monday last in the Hira Bag, lecture Hall, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Mr. M. H. Mehta pointed out the necessity of holding a Gujrat Rajastani Parishad, to unite and work together for saving the grievances of the people of the various States in Gujrat redressed. The following resolutions then were unanimously passed at the meeting:—

(1) This meeting is strongly of opinion that there is an urgent need of holding a Gujrat Rajastani Parishad, and therefore proposes to form an executive committee to organise the Parishad. (2.) This Meeting request the Government to immediately appoint an Administrator in Lunavada State, s no such appointment is yet made although one month has elapsed, since the death of the Maharani. 3. This Meeting strongly protestes against the repressive measures by prohibition of free speech and writing, taken against the public workers in the work of educating the people in the various States and Jagirs, in Gujrat, like Idar, etc.

After the resolutions were passed, the President narrated the difficulties which people have to experience in the Indian States and expected that workers would make it possible to hold this Conference by Diwali next.

MR. KABALI'S ENTERPRISE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—We are well aware that Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian aviator is coming solo-flying in his monoplane 'Feather of Dawn' from London to Bombay and we as Indian must rejoice at the courage of Kabali who has responded to the spirit of enterprise which has embeded the West since past few years.

This enterprise of Mr. Kabali has elicited great admiration in England from Europeans and Indians alike, and they honoured him at a luncheon under the auspices of Liberal Club under the chairmanship of Sir D. Tata.

It is declared that India is an ideal country for aviation and it is, indeed very regrettable that very little has been done in that direction up till now. Mr. Kabali by his undertaking has linked India's name with aviation which is progressing with rapid strides in Europe and America. Mr. Kabali will certainly command the respect and admiration of the whole of India and it is also befitting the public of Bombay especially the Youth League to give a rousing reception to this budding Lindbergh on his arrival in this great city.—Yours, etc.,

B. K. JAVERI.

Bombay, May 29.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1929.

Postponement of Elections.

—:o:—

The Viceroy's manoeuvre of extending indefinitely the life of the Assembly promises to be loyally, promptly and blindly followed by the provincial Governments. Already the Governments of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Madras are understood to have decided to postpone their elections. This is what everyone expected. The Viceroy's arguments in favour of postponement apply as much—or as little—to the provincial legislatures as to the Assembly, though it is curious that they did not suggest themselves to the Governments of Bengal and Assam. The apparent inconsistency is easily explained. The test case of Bengal shattered Government's expectations and hopes. It has so disconcerted them that they have precipitately decided not only not to repeat the experiment but even to refrain from saying how long they would postpone the elections. Government have realised from the sweeping successes of Congressmen in Bengal that general elections now or in the near future mean short shrift to the loyal Simonites and the whole Simon scheme and thumping support to the Nehru Report. It is idle for the Viceroy to contend that the electors and the candidates will be embarrassed by their ignorance of the Commission's recommendations. The public who have boycotted the Commission would not care two farthings for those recommendations, when theirs is the right to make their own demands. Besides, were we not told but a few weeks ago that the Commission would only report facts and not make definite recommendations? The Viceroy only confuses the issues when he invites a verdict on the Commission's proposals, cleverly passing over the very scheme of the Commission. The public want to denounce the scheme itself, assert the right of self-determination and to make their own proposals. The Viceroy has for the time being baulked them of the normal opportunity to exercise their rights by a misuse of his constitutional power. But the last word will not rest with him.

The most sinister feature of Government's tactics is the distinct possibility of the elections not being held even immediately after the publication of the Simon report. The Viceroy says: "I have received strong representations to the effect that the elections should be postponed until it would be possible to bring any constitutional changes into operation. I have considered this suggestion; but in view of the uncertainty of the time-table subsequent to the conclusion of the present enquiry, I have thought it better to come to no final decision at present on the actual period of extension". It may be noted that the Viceroy is influenced in his decision only by the "uncertainty of the time-table". That is to say, if there is a possibility of the Commission's proposals being speedily considered by Parliament, he is prepared to extend the life of the Assembly still further till the new Constitution comes into operation. Such a course would completely rob the electorate of a chance to state its demands before Parliament takes up the question and would only force a settled fact on the public. That would indeed be the logical conclusion of the policy of utter disregard of the rights of the people, followed in the appointment of the Commission. The same disregard is reflected in the words of the Viceroy quoted above.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has good reason to approve of the Viceroy's action and even to be grateful to him. Where would he be if the elections were held this year? But the relief which the Viceroy has brought him seems to have made him giddy with delight. While he says in one breath that "neither the Simon Commission nor the Central Committee had yet been able definitely to formulate any proposals," he says in another that "he was confident that the country would rally to the support of the constitutional proposals to be embodied in the report, which would satisfy all reasonable people" Sir Hari Singh is easily satisfied, as much with the proposals yet to be formulated and embodied in the report as with himself. As for the country, even the Viceroy knows its mood better than Sir Hari Singh. Else he would not have fought shy of its verdict. Fortunately, the country has alternative ways of expressing its verdict and even enforcing it when it chooses.

Self-Respecting Attitude.

—:o:—

The suspended Parliament of Egypt has taken the only course commensurate with its self-respect in publishing a strongly-worded protest against the ratification by Britain's puppet, Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, the Egyptian Prime Minister without Parliament, of the agreement forced on him by Britain about the distribution of the waters of the Nile. For ten years Britain has been at the game of persuading the Egyptian Government that a redistribution of the waters in such a way that British capitalist enterprise in Sudan stood to gain more advantages by it than was possible until now was an imperative necessity if cordial relations between Sudan and Egypt were to be maintained. The Egyptian nationalists always pointed out that Britain's concern for the prosperity of the Sudanese meant in reality her concern for the promotion of plantation schemes financed by British capital. So long as the Wafd was in power it succeeded in refusing to accept a revision of any agreement which would place Egypt practically at the mercy of the Sudan Government in the distribution of the Nile waters. The new agreement reiterates the anxiety of the Egyptian Government to continue a policy in regard to redistribution of the Nile waters "which does not infringe Egypt's national and historic rights", but the fact is that such rights have been infringed under the revision at the dictation of Britain and Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud has tamely submitted to the dictation. If he had a strong case in accepting the revision, he would not have shrunk from the duty of summoning the Parliament and taking its consent before giving way on such a vital question to British interests.

Caste Insolence

—:o:—

According to a correspondent of the "Times of India", an "intriguing" situation has arisen in the Pollachi Municipality. It is said that an Adi-Dravida was recently appointed municipal councillor by the Government, but that as a protest some seven "high caste" councillors refused to attend a meeting of the Council, with the result that the meeting was adjourned. There need be nothing intriguing about the situation. The Council will have to go on without the seven Pharisees, unless they see their error in time. We trust the Adi-Dravida Councillor will assert his rights without any compromise. The audacity of the "high caste" councillors is amazing, but they need to be shown that they can no longer be pampered in the twentieth century. According to a Calicut message four Thiyya Arya Samajists have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore on a charge of trespassing into a tank near a temple supposed to be reserved for the "higher" castes. An appeal would decide whether the tank, too, is private property. If it is proved to be public, there seems to be no other effective way to assert the rights of the Thiyyas than to carry on Satyagraha till their rights are established beyond doubt.

The Contrast.

—:o:—

An example of the ability of a free, self-governing people to make a rapid advance in the provision of educational instruction in all branches by stimulating indigenous talent to take up such work is provided in the recent proposal before the Turkish Grand Assembly to reserve all posts in the liberal professions and in technical services for Turks only. A few experts will be retained but the large number of foreigners now in Turkish service will be asked to quit after six months' notice. The Turkish authorities evidently feel that they have now abundant indigenous talent available to replace the foreign mentors and that it is imperative in the national interest that this step should be taken. A free, self-governing, India will proceed in a similar, healthy manner but at present she is forced to tolerate the existence of all manner of foreign experts maintained at the public expense and she is even told that Indianisation of the services will lead to "inefficiency". One can imagine the answer a Turk will give to this kind of insult.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S BAIT

WHAT WILL THE PRINCES DO?

—:o:—

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

Since the publication of the Butler report, the Indian Princes, with the exception of the Chiefsaheb of Bhor, have maintained a dignified silence and it is better that they should pronounce judgment after mature consideration. "Junius" in your paper has attempted a speculative essay about the feelings of the Indian Princes on the outcome of this Committee. One has generally to sympathise with the Princes because they asked for bread and they have got stone as aptly remarked by "Junius". It appears, however, that the writer is labouring under some misapprehensions and it is necessary to state the position correctly.

THREE PROBLEMS.

There are three problems concerning the Indian States which are engaging the attention of the Indian Princes. (1) The relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power. This involves the consideration of the meaning of the expression Paramount Power. This word is used in various senses. It is used to denote the British Government and its supremacy over India. The real fountain of all authority is Parliament or the King in Parliament or colloquially called Crown. The East India Company was also called Paramount Power, when it virtually exercised the powers delegated to it by Parliament. Since 1858 the Government of India is called the Paramount Power. The Committee has defined this expression, but strangely enough has created a confusion of direct relations with the Crown. But even then the question is What is meant by Crown? If the Committee had defined Crown which is generally understood to mean King-in-Parliament, the theory of direct relationship with the Crown would at once loose its charm as it may logically mean the submission to the voters of England who represent the political sovereignty of Great Britain. Whatever that may be Paramount Power in any sense of the term is supreme and the Indian States are subordinate to the same.

PLAIN FACT.

Whether there are treaties or no treaties and whether there are usages or sufferances, the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States are very briefly and very clearly described by Lord Hobhouse in the following words: "The plain fact is that our position as Paramount Power was gained by superior force that is by wars, wars waged through many years and with great variety of circumstances. The independence of Native States varies from almost complete sovereignty in internal affairs down to jurisdictions of a very petty kind. Some of their powers were secured by formal treaties and some rested on usage; while sometime of course questions arose which were not covered either by treaty or usage. But lying at the botton of all things was their origin, namely, conquest, and the sanction and limitation of all was military force, very rarely coming to actual blows but taking the political shape

(Continued on page .)

Notes of the Day

Eye-wash.

For Indian students of the acrimonious electoral warfare now raging in England it is amusing to notice how the Liberal leaders are anxious to cloak the fact that during the time when their chief, Mr. Lloyd George, was in power, he did nothing to tackle the problem of unemployment earnestly. Stung to the quick by the Labourite accusation that the latest Lloyd Georgian specific to cure unemployment contains copious interpolations of Labour schemes, Sir John Simon defends his chief by saying that the unemployment fund started before the War by the Liberal Government was designed to meet "normal trade fluctuations" and the Liberals now desired to meet the present "abnormal situation" by advocating remedies "which will prevent the huge volume of labour running to waste." This is mere eye-wash because the Lloyd Georgian scheme attempts to concentrate mainly on road construction and is careful to point out that the scheme will not cost the Treasury a penny more.

Same Outlook.

It is instructive to notice that the Liberals and the Tories have the same outlook when it is a question of realising large sums for providing relief to the working classes, out of the pockets of those who have fattened on their toil. Mr. Lloyd George talked grandiloquently when in power about "taking in hand, under the direct control and inspiration of the State", the problem of improving "the amenities of the people of Britain." When pressed by the Tories to tell them how the money for all this was to be produced, he beat a hasty retreat and announced "Capital shall not be plundered or penalised"—a statement which satisfied the capitalist bosses who kept his Coalition Government in power.

Stand By The "Chand".

We note, without surprise, that the Director of Public Instruction, U. P., has issued a circular to all Inspectors of schools in the province declaring that the well-known Hindi monthly, "Chand", "is no longer approved for use in schools and should not be purchased by any recognised school under you." The latest ban is no doubt a sequel to the proscription of the book, "Bharat Mein Angrezi Rajya", which was published by the "Chand" office. In a sense the ban is a tribute to the worth of the "Chand". In fact the "Chand" is one of the best Hindi magazines in India and is by far the best devoted to the cause of Indian womanhood. It has therefore been a most popular magazine among Hindi-knowing people all over India. In common with various other journals we have had several occasions before to commend it to the public. We feel it necessary to say now that it is the duty of the public to help the magazine and prevent it from being victimised by Government. The U. P. Government's ban may prevent not only Government schools but all recognised schools in the provinces, including even the unaided ones, from purchasing the magazine. But it shall not prevent the senior students and teachers and the public from continuing to read it.

A Fresh Offensive.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of the Congress has launched an intensive boycott campaign for the next four months and has issued some helpful instructions to the various District Congress Committees. We trust all the existing committees and new ones that may be formed soon will join the campaign whole-heartedly. As the boycott is acceptable to almost all political parties and as it needs to be very extensive, it seems desirable for the Congress Committees to appoint special boycott sub-committees including in them members of other organisations. There are various communal and other organisations in every big town wishing to do some kind of national work. They cannot do better than help in all possible ways the boycott of foreign cloth. If we remember right the F. C. B. Committee intended some days ago to prepare magic lantern slides to popularise Khaddar and other Swadeshi cloth. We would like to know if the slides are ready now.

A Thought for the Day.

"Man has, in the last issue, only one weapon for dealing with the innumerable problems which bewilder and which may destroy him, the weapon of Thought."

Professor GILBERT MURRAY.

INDIA NOT KNOWN TO AMERICA

—:o:—

WAKE UP INDIAN WRITERS

(BY JAMES M. G. FAY.)

India is not known to America. Of course we in this country know about the political movement of India but we are in complete ignorance of all that concerns the business possibilities now found in your country.

One the faults is that of the Indian writers who do not place the facts about their country before the American people.

It is now up to them, by hundreds to rise and use their pen for their Motherland to tell America and the world, about the needs, possibilities and realities of the cottage and home industries of Hindusthan. They can write articles on science, commerce and trade, on literature, music and social welfare and their articles will be readily accepted and printed in all sorts of American publications which are now ready to receive them and which in fact expect them. It is easy for the writers of India to secure addresses of American publications by applying for them either personally or in writing to any American Consulate. Besides in Consular offices there are many publications for consultation.

THE ONE OBSTACLE.

Also, any American business men or institutions in India will be most willing to give many names to interested parties.

And if these means do not achieve the desired purpose Indian authors can send their articles to the India Lecture Bureau, 343 West 43rd Street New York City. This Bureau will mail them to the publications best fitted to use the material at the same time asking the editors to correspond direct with the authors. This service is given without charge.

In this way thousands of articles should ge printed in America within the next few months, and as I stated the American press is waiting to receive them, consequently there is only one obstacle left in India's way it is the fact that your writers have done nothing. Let them start now.

Americans are ready to buy goods made by Indians, they are ready to finance new Indian Industries which will sell Indian-made goods throughout India and for export, they are ready to help Indian shipping but, first of all, they must be told what has to be done and Americans do not know what are the opportunities.

GET INTO TOUCH AT ONCE.

Authors of India, wake up! Start now, write not general articles but articles on special matters, on hardware and electricity, on women's movements and novelty goods, on shoes and leather, on brass and metal goods, on tapestries and carpets, write on anything and everything and sell the India idea to America.

I have detailed the work with my own country, but this does not mean that France and Germany, Belgium and the rest of the world should be neglected, only the India Lecture Bureau has prepared the field here and is placing India daily before our people in a constructive way and our people are responding to your call, therfore, for India and her future it is up to the thousands of India who can write to keep up the good work, it is up to them to get in touch directly with the Trade Press of America.

JAMES M. G. FAY.

What the People Say

—:o:—

"CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the above, under the signature of one Narayan Singh appearing in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday last, the 19th May 1929 I am a student of Psychology and also a member of the Indian Spiritualist Society of Bombay *which is in existence for some years* with a roll of members from all classes and masses in Bombay and up-country. The correspondent seems to be utterly ignorant of this fact which is a sure indication of his lack of knowledge of the movement of Spiritualism in India. I really do not know what credentials Mr. Narayansing possesses to be a critic and at the same time wants to be a judge and the executive officer, self-styled and self-appointed. Mr. Wadia is able to take care of himself and needs no supporter like the critic. Mr. Rishi is equally able to take care of any constructive criticism that may have been levelled at the Spiritualist movement in India but I do not understand what authority and right Mr. Sing has to challenge Mr. Rishi or his movement as he has done.

I want him to let us know all about these questions before he should expect anything being done by Mr. Rishi or any other Spiritualist as he desires.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. ROYAKER.

61, Surya Mahal.
May 23.
Bombay 4.

—:o:—

'H'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen the correspondence that appeared in your paper recently on the subject of Spiritualism as the writers understand it. It is no use my replying to them individually or talk about challenges etc. I can only say that those sincerely interested in the subject are welcome at the premises of the Spiritualist Society where they can see things for themselves.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. RISHI.

REPLY TO MR. RISHI

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret to have to take up space in your paper which might well be employed for a more useful purpose, but I feel that the following will be of interest to your readers, specially since Mr. Rishi's lengthy reply, to form their own opinion on the subject:—

(1) Report from the "Daily Express" March 25th, 1920, prints the following from their N. Y. Correspondent, page 26:—

"Dispatches from San Francisco state that at the village of Cerrito, across San Francisco Bay, the craze for seances with 'ouija boards' ('planchette')—with which it is claimed that spirit messages can be received—has reached such a pitch that five people have been driven mad and taken to the lunatic asylum. There is a strong demand for the examination of all the 1,200 inhabitants of the village by mental specialists."

A subsequent message states that a general medical examination of the inhabitants was to be made, and that in some instances it was found that as much as £140 in notes had been burned to the "Evil spirits" while children in the same house were starving:

(2) The Fox sisters fully believed in by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and who had completely baffled scientists exposed conclusively.

(3) "Dr." Slade the "slate" message medium after netting hundreds of pounds a week for a considerable time, caught red-handed by Prof: Lankester and Dr. Donkin, prosecuted and sentenced to 3 months, but escaped to the Continent.

(4) The Davenport Brothers—the "Tambourine Ringers" caught and exposed by J. N. Maskelyne. William Davenport confessed on his death-bed in Australia.

(5) Advise Mr. Rishi read Mr. David Gow's (Editor of Light) letter to Pearson's Weekly (see issue Feb. 25th, 1920), that a majority of seances are held in the light.

My remarks so are most conjuring performances!

(6) That a certain medium named Florrie Cooke, well-known for "Materializing" spirits obliged Sir William Crookes, the scientist, by materialising a spirit with whom he walked arm-in-arm and also after obtaining permission embraced her! Who turned out to be the medium herself with very few clothes on.

(7) William Eglinton, a worthy successor of Slade, detected upon at least two occasions of fraud at materializing seances held in 1876 and of co-operation with Mme. Blavatsky in manufacturing a Theosophic miracle—*vide* Podmor on "Modern Spiritualism" vol. i page 143, vol: ii pp. 204-205. It was he who converted the late Mr. Stead to Spiritualism.

(8) Robert Owen and his son, a great reformer, converted by the tricks of an American widow, Mrs. Haydon.

(9) The "spiritual" Eusapio Palladino who had deceived a host of great scientists met her Waterloo in December 1909, at the hands of Prof: Musterberg of New York. It was she who by tricks and fraud got Sir Oliver Lodge and other men on her side.

(10) The one and only Mme. Blavatsky exposed by Dr. Hodgson of the Physical Research Society.

That is the ignominous history of Spiritualism. These are facts which make any reasonable man to form one and one opinion only and that is that Spiritualism is nothing, but an absolute fraud and where common or garden tricks are not employed, it's nothing but self-deception and wanderings of a mind which has lost its equilibrium!

Now regarding the talk about lunacy being imaginary and invented to discredit the subject, I refer Mr. Rishi to the various opinions of the medical world and also of Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, Col. R. H. Elliott and Canon McCure—to name a few and the report in the "Daily Express", mentioned above.

It is perhaps too much to hope that confirmed Spiritualists may be led to see the error of their ways. The simple fact is that as a rule people are either superstitious or they are not! To those that are, spiritualism and the miraculous are readily acceptable. To those who are not cursed with this mental taint, spiritualism is, in its essence, anathema.

It is to the waverers—to those who are inclined to believe that "there is something in it" who need sound advice to stabilize their mental equalibrium, to preserve their common sense and their cash, that I refer them to read works by Walter Mann, F. Attfield Fawkes, Carrington, Sir Ray Lankester, Lord Kelvin, S. Cumberland, Herbert Spencer and Faraday—to name a few of the best.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION AND INDIAN GLACE KID COMPANIES

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Let the public know that it is not only the Oriental Navigation Company which is treating its shareholders with indifference but the Indian Glace Kid Company also has not cared to reply to the letter addressed to them regarding the position of the company.

A copy of the letter received from the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies Bengal is attached herewith which speaks about the position of the companies. Also copy of my letter to the liquidators of the former company is enclosed herewith in which I have asked them to take necessary steps. This letter requires backing from other shareholders of this part. Will they do so?

One of your correspondents asks me to call a meeting of the shareholders in Bombay. But I do not understand how to meet the expenses. If the shareholders of the above two companies are prepared to pay 2 annas per share for the expenses of the meetings and serving solicitor's notices to the companies and postages for propaganda purposes accounts for which will be submitted in every meeting of the shareholders, let every one of them say so through your columns and I will loose no time in taking proper steps in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS C. ERUNZA.

Malad, May 22.

No. 407

From

F. C. Greenway, Esquire,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

To

Jamnadas C. Eirumzi, Esq.,
Kanu Cottage, Malad,
BB. & C.I.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th May 1929.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 5th May 1929, I have the honour to state as follows:—

(1) Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on the 28th February 1928, and Messrs. L. M. Chatterjee and Moulvi Md. Sadatulla of 101, Tallola Lane, Calcutta, and 9, Russa Road South, Tallyganj, respectively, were appointed liquidators. You should correspond with them regarding your claim.

(2) Indian Glace Kids Ld., filed its balance sheet made up to 31st December 1924 and summary of capital and list of shareholders made up to 28th August 1926 on the 15th February 1927, since when no return has been received. The Company's present address is 100 Clive Street, Calcutta, and Messrs. Chari & Co., who are the Managing Agents have recently written to say that outstanding balance sheets will be submitted shortly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) F. C. GREENWAY.
Registrar.
23rd May 1929.

Kanu Cottage, Malad,
B.B. & C.I. Ry.

Dear Sirs,

Oriental Navigation Co. Ltd.

I bear from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, that the above company went into voluntary liquidation on the 28th February 1928 and that you are one of the liquidators; and so I have to inform you that I am one of the shareholders holding 25 shares in the Co. that a cheque for Rs. 50 for the final call and share certificate for endorsement was sent to the agents of the Company in 1925 which they have acknowledged and promised to return the scrip duly endorsed but have not sent the stamped receipt for the amount nor returned the scrip duly endorsed though written to them for more than half a dozen times some of these letters were even registered ones. I therefore request to investigate in the matter.

There are many shareholders of this company in this part of the country who have written to the "Bombay Chronicle" for the management of the company complaining about the silence of the agents regarding their inquiries as to the working of the Co. and also for other matters

I hope you will investigate in the matter and let me know at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
JAMNADAS C. ERUNZA.

RANGOON BAR COUNCIL & STATUTORY ADVOCATES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is not surprising to me that the Rangoon Bar Council has passed a rule, at the behest of the High Court, prohibiting Advocates of other High Courts from practising even in subordinate Courts in Burma except with the permission of the presiding Judge in each particular cause. Elsewhere, I have observed that a close study of the Bar Councils' Act inclines me to the view that the Act contemplates a sort of cumbrous dyarchy. The anomalous position assigned to the High Court, whereby it is empowered to meddle with every matter within the scope of the Bar Council, deprives the Council of a good deal of initiative and enterprise; for, at every turn, the Council may be thwarted in its purpose by a domineering High Court. The apparent object of the Act is to unify the whole Bar in India and to make it a thoroughly efficient and independent body and to obliterate the pre-existing divisions. All the same, the Judges of the Calcutta High Court would not even allow the same robes to their Advocates as to their Barristers, and the Judges of the Rangoon High Court would ask the Bar Council to enunciate a rule which is repugnant to the whole Act.

The main provision of the Act is to raise the statutory Advocate to the position of a Barrister and make his status recognised and respected throughout British India. To deny the Advocate the ordinary right to practise in any of the subordinate Courts of British India, which right has been exercised ever since the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879, is an attempt at recasting the existing law and repealing it, which a rule-making authority has no power to do.

I am clear that the recent rule enacted by the Rangoon Bar Council is 'ultra vires' and is fundamentally wrong. After the unanimous opinion of the Madras Bar Council and the statement of reasons given by the learned Advocate-General, Madras, and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, the distinguished ex-Advocate-General and ex-Law Member, it is superfluous to labour the point. I respectfully agree with them in their interpretation of Sections 14 and 15 of the Act. I would also point out that under Section 3 of the Act, a Bar Council is constituted only for the High Court, and a Council so constituted has nothing to do with the admission of persons who can practise in mofussil Courts.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. RAMABHADRA IYER,
Advocate.

Madras, May 27.

A LESSON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consequence of seeing the editorial article of the "Evening News Of India" of 25th instant relative to Ex-king Amanullah's flight, advising his Indian sympathisers in general and the Mussalmans in particular to "let him leave Bombay in peace" I am induced to address you these few lines, and seek publication of the same in your esteemed journal.

Whether the sorrowful plight of Amanullah was brought about by his "attempt to westernise Afghanistan too rapidly" or by his "lack of military leader-ship" I leave to the cool reflection of the Editor of the "Evening News". When a future Ibn-Khuldun or a future Gibbon writes the history of Asia, then, and not till then, will the world know how Amanullah's ruin was planned and accomplished, and who was anxious and determined after his abdication that he never became king of Afghanistan again.

One thing more and I shall have concluded. Only eighteen months ago Amanullah was in the zenith of his power—the king of a united Afghanistan—to-day he is heart-broken, disappointed and homeless, because, according to the "Evening News" itself, he has forfeited the confidence of the people. Will then India's rulers realise what is it to forfeit the confidence of the people? Amanullah's fate affords a lesson.

"Fi Amanillah" Amonullah.—Yours, etc.,

MUHAMMAD A. PATEL.
Killedar Mansions
Killedar Street,
Jacobs Circle,
Bombay, May 26.

U. P. GOVERNMENTS' LATEST

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will not be surprised to hear that the Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular to Divisional Inspectors of Schools, United Provinces and Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces, saying that the "Chand" is no more liked by him and that it should no be purchased by any recognized School under them. I give below a copy of the letter which has been sent to me with an endorsement.

It will be remembered the unfortunate book entitled "Bharat men Angrezi Rajya" was recently published by this house and proscribed by the U.P. Government.—Yours, etc.,

R. SAIGAL.

Chandralok,
Allahabad, May 24.

G. L. No. .TB.C./155.

From.—H. R. Harrop, Esqr., M.A., M.L.C., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

To.—The Divisional Inspectors of Schools, United Provinces and the Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools (United Provinces, Allahabad.

Dated, Allahabad May 16, 1929.

Sir/Madam,—I have the honour to inform you that the marginally noted magazine is no longer approved for use in schools and should not be purchased by any recognised school under you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir/Madam,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. R. HARROP,
Director of Public Instruction,
United Provinces.

No. T.B.C./156.
Dated Allahabad, May 16, 1929.

Copy forwarded for information to B. Ram Rakh Singhji Saigal, Publisher, 'Chand,' Fine Art Printing Cottage, 28 Elgin Road, Allahabad.

Sd. (Illegible.)
For Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

The marginal note referred to above is as under:—

"Hindi monthly magazine "Chand" published by Ram Rakh Singhji Saigal, Chand Karyalaya, 28, Elgin Road, Allahabad."

JOIN THE CONGRES

—:o:—

CLARION CALL OF A.I.C.C. COMMITTEE

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

Lovers of Indian freedom and lovers of Swaraj, join the Congress and pay As. 4/ only to express your agreement with the Congress organization to achieve Swaraj by peaceful and non-violent means. Join even as dummy members to express your sympathy with the object though you may not agree with the Khaddar franchise or the constructive programme of the current year. It is necessary that all should join the Congress even though they may not be allowed to work or take part in the actual work of the Congress. At the All India Congress Committee's meeting held on the 27th instant at Bombay, Mr. Lalchand from Sindh wished to move an amendment to the resolution for securing the minimum number of members proportionate to the population within the area of each Congress Committee, moved by Gandhiji. The amendment wanted that the Khaddar franchise be dispensed with in order that more members might join, if the franchise be further extended and not restricted to habitual wearers of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

A point of order was raised regarding this amendment but before the President gave his ruling, Gandhiji made a statement on the merits of the Khaddar franchise. He stated that "He was a keenly interested party, so far as the Khaddar franchise was concerned. If they did not want that franchise by all means they could remove it. Khaddar franchise did not impose, however, any bar on their canvassing millions of people because the constitution did not require that everybody who belonged to the Congress organization must necessarily be a habitual wearer of Khaddar."

THE PATNA PRECEDENT.

The President, however, ruled the amendment out of order without assigning any reason. Mr. Lalchand then asked whether he could move his proposition as a substantial resolution separately. Neither permission nor any reply was given. The A.I.C.C. is perfectly competent to pass such resolution. Gadhiji excused himself before the A.I.C.C. for not giving notice of his resolution. Mr. Lalchand's amendment could similarly have been admitted without any notice as it was intimately connected with Gandhiji's resolution for canvasing more members. The meeting of the A.I.C.C. held at Patna on the 22nd September 1925, did change the corresponding franchise clause, made the yarn subscription optional and declared Khaddar as the Congress uniform at Congress functions only, recommending the use of Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth to the sweet will of each member. The clause was further modified by Congress resolution No. 13, passed in December 1926, at Gauhati which makes the habitual wearing of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar a necessary condition of voting or taking part in the Congress work.

The A.I.C.C. is likely to meet after the 31st of August before which date the Congress Committees are asked to secure their minimum members. In all probability the Khaddar franchise will be abrogated by a resolution for which proper notice will have been given. In the meanwhile all Indians who wish to secure Swaraj for India should join the Congress even as dumb sympathisers and at the same time write to the General Secretary at Allahabad requesting the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. to abolish the Khaddar franchise clause so that they may take whatever part they can in the politics of the country. All Indians irrespective of any political parties or communities should join the Congress though they may differ in their views regarding details of the future constitution for India.

Perhaps the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. may modify the Khaddar franchise clause, abolishing the habitual wearing of Khaddar for voting and restore the use of Khaddar at Congress functions alone, as it stood in pursuance of A.I.C.C.'s resolution of 22nd September 1925. As a matter of fact the Gauhatti resolution regarding the habitual use of Khaddar has never been loyally followed by all Congressmen from its inception to the present day. Before the A.I.C.C. holds its next meeting one can hope that the general body of Indians will join the Congress, and write to the General Secretary that the Khaddar franchise clause must be abolished or that at best Khadi may be given its former status of an official uniform at Congress functions only so that the enemies of the Congress may not throw mud at Congress workers being humbugs or hypocrites on such a minor question alone. Volunteers canvassing members can offer the same advice to intending members and request them to write to the General Secretary at Allahabad if they object to the Khaddar franchise.

BURMA AND INDIA

—:o:—

There are strong rumours in New Delhi that the Imperial Government has decided to separate Burma from India, and to make it into a Crown Colony.—"Daily Herald."

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

ITS GLARING BACKWARDNESS

WILL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REALISE ITS RESPONSIBILITY?

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Donald Macalister, presiding over a meeting of the General Medical Council, declared that medical education and examination in India, despite notable advances, had not yet reached the level that could otherwise than provisionally be accepted as equivalent to what was required in this country. Sir Macalister earnestly hoped that the Government of India would not further delay the assumption of responsibility for the maintenance of such standards of professional qualification as might be acceptable for medical services dealing with India as a whole, and also for the purposes of reciprocal recognition outside India.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

BUNDEKHAND CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

BANDA, May 28.

The second session of the Muslim Bundelkhand Political Conference was held at Banda on the 24th instant. The following resolutions among others were unanimously passed at the Conference:—

In the opinion of this Conference, the Nehru report totally fails to protect and safeguard the rights and interests of the Mussalmans and therefore this Conference is in accord with the general opinion of Muslim India in rejecting the report as it stands, and those few Musalmans who have expressed themselves in favour of the report as a whole, do not, in the opinion of this Conference, represent the true feeling of their coreligionists in this matter.

This Conference entirely supports and accepts the resolution passed by the All-Muslim Parties' Conference held at Delhi on 31st March, 1928, and 1st January, 1929, and considers the proposals contained therein as representing the true demands of the Musalmans of India, and any constitution framed or recommended by the Simon Commission or any other organisation will not be acceptable to the Musalmans unless it meets substantially the demands of the Musalmans contained in the said resolution.

This Conference is of the opinion that in order to frame a satisfactory constitution for India it is highly necessary that the accredited representatives of Indian public opinion should be invited for a full free and frank discussion about the Constitution with the joint Parliamentary Committee and afterwards with the British Cabinet as the plenipotentiaries of the Indian public.

ELECTION BOARD.

This Conference is strongly of the opinion that for the coming election the Musalmans should unite and form an Election Board and send only those representatives to the Councils of the country who voice the real feelings of the Muslim community, and oppose by all means the entry of those Muslims who are not fully in accord with the Muslim demands enunciated in the All-Muslim Parties Conference (held at Delhi) resolution.

This Conference strongly condemns the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha as calculated to widen the gulf between the two major communities and thus retard the progress of the country, and this Conference earnestly appeals to, and expects true patriots among Hindus to discourage and disregard the pernicious activities of the said organisation.

This Conference considers the Communist doctrines as subversive of the social and political condition of the country and calls upon all well-wishers of Muslim society and its political advancement to help in eradicating this unpatriotic movement in the country.—A. P.

BIG PROFIT : SMALL SHARES

—:o:—

The General Motors Corporation—Ford's great rival in America—made a net profit last year of 267,470,000 dollars. Of this 14,000,000 dollars will be distributed as cash and stock bonus to its employees. But only 12,000 out of its 156,000 workers partake in the share out. At this price the company keeps its workers out of trade unions and insures itself against strikes. Or, rather, hopes to, for there is a strike against a wage cut going on now in its Ontario works.—"Daily Herald."

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

MARKED IMPROVEMENT

WORKERS ADVISED TO LEAVE FOR VILLAGES

The marked improvement in the Bombay Mill strike situation has set one thinking whether the strike will not come to complete end at an early date. The Girni Kamgar Union, however, is still firm in its optimism, and in a leaflet broadcast on Wednesday exhorts the workers to leave for the villages and declare that the strike is still a reality. The leaflet fervently appeals to the workers to take advantage of the concession tickets provided by the Union and migrate to the villages at least by the last steamer, which leaves Bombay on Thursday.

It is strongly believed that the workers, especially the weavers, have gone back, to the mills only with a view to obtain their wages and they will again downtools at the end of may.

According to the millowners all the mills in the city remained open on Wednesday and the average attendance of 50 per cent was maintained.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

—:o:—

NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association, in his bulletin dated Wednesday, states:—

"There are a few hundred less men working to-day due to intimidation at the chawls.

The situation is otherwise normal, and all but one mill are working."

LEAGUE AND LABOUR OFFICE BUDGET

—:o:—

SIR A. CHATTERJI SUBMITS PLAN

LONDON, May 28.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, with a view to obviating discussion of the budget of the Labour Office by the Committee of the Assembly of the League, Sir Atul Chatterjee (India) submitted a plan whereby the financial settlement for quinquennium would be concluded with the Assembly. He explained that the basis of the plan would be fixing a standard figure of expenditure. A progressive increase would be allowed in succeeding years while the savings in expenditure of the office in any year would not revert to the League but would be carried forward to the following year.

The matter was referred to the Financial Committee.—Reuter.

U. S. TARIFF BILL

—:o:—

PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, May 28.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill.—Reuter.

(A Washington message, dated 7th inst., stated in this connection: "Substantial increases have been proposed by the new Republican Tariff Revision Act introduced in the House of Representatives. They include an additional 3 cents per lb. on raw wool imports (clean content), higher rates on raw and refined sugar (with preference for Cuban sugar), no change on free importations of sugar from the Philippines and a substantial increase on maize.

It is recommended that long-staple cotton be left on the free list.

It is proposed to retain the 25 per cent. duty on motor cars with an additional duty up to 50 per cent. in the case of countries like Britain, which impose a duty of over 25 per cent. on American cars.")

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Bangalore.—The strike involving four thousand workmen of Mysore Spinning mills and Minerva mill has been continuing for several weeks. Indications are the men are resolved to hold on until the redress of their alleged grievances.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Several Parliamentary candidate in the present election campaign and used light light aeroplanes to save time in getting about their constituencies. This is an innovation made possible by the increase in the number of municipal and other landing grounds provided for air traffic.—B. O. W.

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HEALTH OF AHMEDABAD IN DANGER

Growing Water Scarcity

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

The heat wave continues to be severe and the temprature went up to 111 in the course of the week. There are patches of clouds at times and dust storms from time to time bring down the temperature to a certain extent. Signs of early monsoon are partly visible here also.

The number of deaths in the week has gone down from 322 to 307, but the death rate of 58.96 per thousand is still very high. There were 25 deaths due to measles as against 38 in the previous week. Consumption is responsible for 14 deaths in the week. Thus taking two lives from our midst every day.

WATER—WATER—WATER.

The water problem has assumed a very serious aspect. All parts of the city complain bitterly against the scarcity of water and the worse of the matter is that our Municipality goes on changing the regulations of water supply without any previous Notice. Almost every day in the week deputations from different wards waited on the Vice-President to complain against this scarcity. A deputation of about 30 women from Jamalpur ward came down to the Municipal hall and complained bitterly of their sufferings. The Manager of the Mahipatram Orphanage saw the Chief Officer and complained to him that there was no water in his premises and dinner could not be served to the members of the orphanage numbering about 250 for want of water.

The Municipal councillors finding no way out of the difficulty have been making frantic efforts to arrive at some solution. The Municipal President Mr. Mulchand Shah has gone to Chorvad in Kathiawad during the holiday and the whole responsibility is shouldered by the Vice-President Mr. Narmavala. He moves about in different wards trying to soothe the people in their excitement. Mr. Ghadre one of the assistants of the Sanitary Engineer, came down to Ahmedabad for a couple of days and has submitted his report but the complaint has remained as it was. Looking to the gravity of the situation the Standing Committee and the Vice-President gave the sole charge of the water works to the Engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta, who is reported to have said that he could make satisfactory arrangements in four days. He too has shown no better success. The Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay is coming here to-morrow to advise the Municipal authorities in this connection, and his report and suggestions are awaited with great anxiety.

A VOTE OF CENSURE

On Thursday last our civic fathers vied with one another in showing sympathy for the people. A hot discussion went on for more than an hour and three quarters on the question of water supply. This was the only question taken up in the meeting and after various suggestions it was resolved that wells in streets should be cleared at Municipal expense so that people may be in a position to draw potable water from wells. A step well near Panchkuva Gate is cleared by the Municipality and the water of this well is being utilised for watering the main road. Some people in the vicinity use this water for drinking purposes also. Several people are compelled to draw water even from unused wells, and the resolution of the Municipal Board would be welcomed at least so far as the clearing of such wells is concerned. It was pointed out in the discussion by some Councillors that there is danger of cholera and such other diseases especially in this season if well water is used for drinking purposes, but no arguments could prevail against the fury of the councillors and the resolution was passed by a very large majority. This resolution is practically a vote of censure on the administration. A serious situation is likely to arise in the near future if the question of the water supply is not solved satisfactorily. The drainage pipes are not properly flushed on account of shortage of water and the pipes carrying night soil are likely to be choked for want of adequate flushing. This would endanger the health of the whole city and the health officer and the Sanitary Committee should look to it betimes. The attention of the Sanitary Engineer also should be invited to this danger and all precautions should be taken to see that such a contingency does not arise.

Mr. Hariprasad V. Desai has undertaken to remove rubbish from the city once again and the work is going on in right earnest. He removes filth and dirt from one ward after another and uses disinfectants freely in dirty places. The Sanitary Association also goes on with its rounds pointing out insanitary conditions and our Health Officer does what little he can to clear unhealthy spots.

CLOTH MARKET DULL.

The Labour Union has passed several resolutions to improve the condition of workmen in the spinning department and shows some activity from time to time.

The condition of our mills shows no improvement. The cloth market is dull and there is practically no demand from other places. The merchants are, therefore, waiting for an improvement in the tone of the market. The Yarn market has remained steady.

The Auditch Youths of Ahmedabad have begun to attempt reforms in their community. Recently there have been two sad deaths of young persons and caste dinners are arranged after their deaths as usual. The association of the Youths of the caste however propose to agitate against these dinners and to have recourse to picketting to prevent their caste fellows from feasting after such deaths.

RAMANBHAI MEMORIAL.

After the death of our esteemed citizen Sir Ramanbhai last year, a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in order to have a suitable memorial of the deceased. This Committee appears to be moving about after a pretty long time and a subscription list is going round. It has been announced that more than eighteen hundred rupees have been promised by a few mill owners who have been approached so far.

Some of the local papers are busy carrying on agitation against the increase of fees in secondary school and the Youth League is supporting the agitation. It is argued on behalf of the schools, that being private institutions they cannot be efficiently managed without adequate resources.

The Congress programme is being carried out from week to week but it is a pity that volunteers are not to be had for enrolling Congress members and the membership list remains at a very low figure.

The sale of Khadi in the city goes on increasing and it has more than doubled in the last three months. The local Khadi Bhandar has no stocks now and the All-India Spinners' Association should see that supply is brought in from all sides to meet the increased demand of the people. If an adequate supply is not forthcoming in time, some of these people will take to using mill cloth in the absence of Khadi.

The Municipal Board has accepted with thanks a donation of Rs. 51,000 from Mohanlal Hemchand for constructing a school building on the site already purchased by the Municipality.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

—:o:—

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE FESTIVAF THE PROLETARIAT

—:o:—

(May Day in Moscow is unique. In other countries the workers demonstrate against militarism. In Moscow it is a military demonstration. But this must not be forgotten; Soviet Russia has offered to disarm totally if her Capitalist neighbours will do so also.)

Red Square is filled to overflowing with troops, and all the adjoining streets have long since been closed by cordons of Militiamen. It is raining, but on every side bands are playing cheerfully and endless processions are forming up. Columns of infantry in their long porridge-coloured great-coats start a song while they stand waiting, and its verses are taken up and passed along from one company to another writes H. W. in the "New Leader."

IN RED SQUARE.

All Moscow is heading for Red Square, and in the Square itself all eyes are turned towards the gallery of Lenin's tomb, from which the Commisars are to make speeches that will be broadcast over the town and far away into the remotest corners of the vast Soviet Union. On either side of the Mausoleum there are two grand-stand, surmounted by silver sickles and hammers at least thirty feet high, which stand out against the beautifully castellated wall of the Kremlin, now sprinkled with electric lights and draped diagonally with long red banners, bearing messages of concouragement and good-will to the Proletariat of all nations.

The fantastic outline of the former Vassily Blagennovo Cathedral contrasts with the clean-cut metal wings of a large all-Russian monoplane, mounted high on a pedestal in front of it. From an equally fantasic tower the great clock break into a curious descending chime and then strikes nine o'clock. There is a movement in the crowd, sentries spring to attention, and Worochilov, Commisar for War, gallops down through the Gateway on his charger. The Review has begun, and it will proceed without a break until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Speeches echo round the Square from every amplifier, after which the impressive Red Army oath is taken. As each sentence is given out, it is followed by the roar of thousands speaking as one man. Foreign diplomats stand bare-headed when the band strikes up the Internationale, and immaculately clothed military attaches stand rigidly at the salute.

The march past begins. Infantry and G.P.U., Air Force, marines and sappers, all admirably equippted and disciplined, respond with cheers to the slogans that greet then as they file by. This is succeeded by a dashing display of cavalry and artillery. Komsomols, tanks, armoured cars Red Cross nurses, War-dogs and cyclists bring the first half of the demonstration to a close, while aeroplanes in formation pass overhead.

THE PROCESSION.

Then follow workers' detachments from all the factories in Moscow. They pass in a broad stream, four columns deep with rifles slung over their shoulders, carrying banners, flags, effigies of politicians who have betrayed the workers' Cause, and brilliant placards. Each detachment receives its word of encouragement from the gallery, where Stalin, Rykov, Boukharin, Kalinin, and other leaders are grouped together.

The town itself is soon thronged with dispersed units, and the streets are once more lined with vendors of red stars, cucumbers, souvenirs, pots of hydrangeas, Easter-eggs, and sunflower seeds. Clubs are crowded, trams are more than usually overcrowded, bells ring frantically, izvostchiks are hemmed in, Leyland 'buses force their way through, and weary children threaten their neighbours' eyes with the red flags they are clutching as they fall asleep on their fathers' shoulders. There are decorations everywhere and all are red.

Moscow in holiday mood is strangely free from rowdiness and vulgarity. Its girls do not shriek and giggle no one is unpleasantly drunk, and the crowd is genial and good-natured It is a crowd of working men and women who know how to behave in the Town which has at last became their very own.

ANNIVERSARY CLEBRATION OF HOLY TRINITY

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, May 28.

The congregation of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana, celebrated the 49th anniversary of the Holy Trinity on Sunday last with great pomp and splendour. The altars were in illumination which rendered a meretricious scene. There was a solemn high mass in the morning. The music was provided by the K'villa Association. The evening service provided recitation of rosary and sermon. The preacher on the occasion was Rev. Fr. (D'Souza, D.D. ?), who taking for his text "Mary—the sweetest bait attracts sinners to God" delivered an impressive discourse on the virginhood of the "Mater Christi". Late in the evening a singing troupe with kapellmeister hailed from Girgaum, Bombay, which renovated the feature of the occasion on the choir. The G. I. P. Railway band also was in attendance. The sodalists of the Immaculate Conception, St. John Berchmann, etc., with oriflamme banners ahead lined themselves in orderly procession. Prominent amongst the sodalists were seen Rev. Frs. Fonseca, C. A. Pereira, Chaplin of the Church, D'Sa, the prefect, D'Souza and others. As the procession proceeded, children garbed in fairy clothes moved to and fro and bowing before the blessed sacrament strew flowers on the pathway, thus rendering soft and comfortable. After giving a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and singing of "Te Deum" the happy function terminated.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, May 29.

General Remarks:—The western disturbance is less marked to-day. Scattered thundershowers are reported from the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Presidency. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Hyderabad, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Penisula, south Gujarat and parts of the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana, the west United Provinces, the north Deccan and parts of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan, upper Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and east Hyderabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ahmednagar	0.78"
Sholapur	0.78"
Mangalore	0.04"
Cochin	0.13"
Bellary	0.10"
Masulipatam	0.05"
Cocanada	0.07"
Colombo	0.22"

BOMBAY:—

Maximum temperature 94 deg. 3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 83 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

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OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, May 29.

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Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112|- per ton.

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Bombay, May 29.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|4; closing Rs. 48|4.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 49|14; highest Rs. 50|6; lowest 49|12; closing Rs. 50|5.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6|6; closing Rs. 4|6|6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|-; closing Rs. 50|12.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47|11; closing Rs. 47|11.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 49|-; highest Rs. 50|4; closing Rs. 48|11.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6|6; closing Rs. 4|6|6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|2; closing Rs. 51|.

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"MAD RACE FOR BIG PROFITS"

STRICTURES AGAINST SOME LIFE OFFICES IN INDIA.

SACRIFICE OF H. M. MEHTA AND CO.

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1928, submitted before the shareholders at the annual General Meeting held on 23rd instant:—

1700 New proposals were received for sums assuring Rs. 31,94,000. Increase over 1927 Rs. 8,96,500. 1330 New Polices were issued for sums assuring Rs. 25,46,500. Increse over 1927 Rs. 8,66,000 The Total Business in force at the end of the year was Rs. 57,14,539. The Premium Income for the year was Rs. 2,88,680. Increase over 1927 Rs. 81,537. The Total income for the year was Rs. 3,12,180. Increase over 1927 Rs. 86,016.

Claims reported by death and maturity were Rs. 42,735. Increase over 1927 Rs. 4,596 only though Rs. 25,46500. New Business was completed in the year. Claims paid by death and maturity were Rs. 37,666. Increase over 1927 Rs. 10,632.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1916, Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., your Managing Agents, have voluntarily given up their Managing Agency remuneration of Rs. 12,000 per annum for twelve years in succession. This year also they have waived their claim. To further advance and protect the welfare and interest of the Company and its policyholders, they have now expressed their desire to give up the Managing Agency remuneration for the future altogether. Unprecedented as this sacrifice is, on your behalf your Directors express their best thanks to Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., for the solicitude they have shown in the management of the Company since its start.

The activities of the Company throughout the year are reflected in the marked progress achieved all round. The new business has increased by 50 per cent, the premium income by 39 per cent and the total income by 38 per cent. New claims received were only Rs. 4,596 in excess over 1927, though the new business completed in the year exceeded 25 lacs. The investments show an increase of 21 per cent, the assets 19 per cent and the life assurance funds 20 per cent.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. M. Mehta, the Chairman of the Company, while moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1928, among others made the following observations:—

Our premium income in 1928 was Rs. 2,88,680 which represents an increase of 38 per cent on the premium income of the preceding year. Our total income was Rs. 3,12,180, the actual excess over that of 1927 being Rs. 86,016 or 38 per cent. In spite of the increased business, we are doing year to year our monthly experience has been exceedingly favourable. Claims reported by death and maturity in the year were Rs. 42,735 showing an increase of only Rs. 4,596 over the claims for the preceding year. This result shows how careful we are in the selection of lives. The Life Assurance Fund rose from Rs. 3,63,000 to over Rs. 4,38,000 in the year showing an increase of 20 per cent, the actual increase being Rs. 75,594. Our Assets increased to Rs. 5,66,091 the addition in the year being Rs. 91,590. Our Investments now figure at Rs. 4,80,893 and are all in Government Securities and securities under the Indian Trust Act. The increase in the year was Rs. 81,089.

This is our record for the year. Humble as it is, I know you will admit it is satisfactory from every point of view. But it has not been achieved without special sacrifice by everyone assiciated with the Company, as you are aware. It is much more difficult to successfully establish and manage a young life office with a nominal capital of only Rs. 50,000 as ours, and bringing it to a successfully working basis within few years than to manage a well established Company with a large capital and funds behind it. The composition we have to face from older companies, the general difference of the public to trust a young concern, the difficulty of securing the services of reliable honest representatives, are but a few of the many handicaps we have had to face and successfully overcome.

GIVING UP AGENCY REMUNERATION FOR EVER.

The main factor that has contributed to our success has been the zeal and vigilance exercised by our Managing Agents Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., since the establishment of the Company in 1916. As you know, that have given up their annual managing agency renumeration of Rs. 12,000 for the last twelve years in success, and now that have made the unprecendented departure of giving up their claim for the future altogether. Gentlemen, you will pardon a personal reference in this connection. As the head of the first of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., as also the Chairman of the Company, I have always felt it my duty to make the position of the Zenith as strong and impregnable as possible, with a view to safeguard the interest of our policyholders to as large a degree as we can. The managing agency remuneration of Rs. 12,000 a year given up from the very outset has been a personal loss to me, but I have never taken it as such in giving up from the for the future altogether, I feel I am taking the right step, a step calculated to further promote the welfare and advancement of the Company. We are not out in the mad race for big profits and big business which alone seem to be the aim of some companies in India. We are out to give the maximum of security, assurance and protection which alone count and to conserve and consolidate our reserves to make the future doubly sure. I know gentlemen, most life offices in India will not agree with me. But I also know that this mad race for big profits is not to last for long, and the time is fast coming when these companies will either have to increase their rates to maintain their high profits or drop to a bare minimum and start afresh. I prefer the conservative course of building up the Zenith on a sure, safe foundation, for on it alone will depend the future security and safety of our policyholders. Gentlemen, I move the adoption of the report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1928.

SIR HARI SINGH IN PROPHET'S ROLE

"NEXT CONGRESS WILL BURY NEHRU REPORT"

PREPARED TO HUG SIMON'S REPORT TO BOSOM

LONDON, May 28.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, interviewed by Reuter, expressed the opinion that the Viceroy's decision to prolong the life of the Legislative Assembly was wise. It would be in accordance with constitutional propriety to consult the country on the proposals and the reports of the Simon Commission and the Central Committee. This could now be done without necessitating a fresh dissolution. He has confident that the country would rally to the support of the constitutional proposals to be embodied in the report which would satisfy all reasonable people. It would then be for the country to decide between a barren Non-Co-operation and substantial self-Government of the kind which would place India in a position it had never previously occupied in the eyes of the world.

A CONFIDENTIAL ASSURANCE.

He had been assured confidentially by several Swarajists that they would accept the report if it generally conformed to his expressed views on the further development of the Indian Constitution. Sir Hari Singh prophesied that the next session of the National Congress would bury the Nehru report, and there would be a distinct clevage between Non-Co-operators and those who like himself, stood for constitutional advance regardless of the method whereby it was attained. He ridiculed the rumour "circulated by certain irresponsible persons", that the Central Committee had addressed a letter to Sir John Simon refusing to work with the Commission if the latter insisted on certain conditions. Neither the Simon Commission nor the Central Committee had yet been able definitely to formulate any proposals.

The letter was therefore a myth. Members of the Commission and of the Committee had been acting in complete accord with each other, and there had been maintained between them most friendly relation in their discussions.—Reuter.

MUSLIM GIRL'S EDUCATION

NEED FOR SEPARATE CURRICULUM

PROCEEDINGS OF POONA DIST. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

POONA, May 27.

The first session of the Poona District Muslim Educationl Conference was held at Lonavla on 25th and 26th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in a beautifully decorated pandal opposite the Railway station, which was filled by a large gathering of delegates and visitors from different parts of Poona District as well as from various parts of the Presidency. The visitors included prominent persons from Gujerat, Cambay, Konkan, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and other districts. Among those present were:—The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Jehangir C. Metha, president of the Lonavla Municipality, Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur S. Jan Mohamed,u Mr. Mohamedu Salahuddin, Mr. Dostmohamed Pirmohamed, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Kadir Dada, Khan Saheb S Bakarali, Mr. B. H. Kazi, Dr. A. H. Shaikh, Mr. Syed Ashrafali, Munshi Kutabuddin Khan Rocky Kazi of Mahableshwar and many others.

The President-elect and the Hon. Maulvi Rafiddin Ahmed on arrival at the Pandal were received by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung, Chairman, Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledia, Gen.-Secretary and Members of the Reception Committee and were photographed. The proceedings commenced with the recitation of the holy Quran and a poem of welcome.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung then delivered his address of welcome in the course of which he said: That in view of the fact that the problem of primary, secondary and higher education of Muslims in urban and rural areas of Pooha remained unsolved, Mr. M. H. Moledina, our energetic Hon. General Secretary, recently originated the idea of holding this Conference after mature deliberation with a number of distinguished and prominent Muslim gentlemen of Poona for taking the most practical and quickest course of action in the matter of uplifting Muslims from appalling backwardness. "It is gratifying that the most notable feature which we thoroughly discussed was the emphasis we laid on the importance of advancing primary education for Muslims in rural areas of the Poona District. The main object of this Conference is to afford an opportunity to its delegates to express and exchange their views on the question of education of Muslims, and to discover the most practical way of expanding and consolidating it." He further emphasised the need of Primary Education in rural areas. In conclusion he requested the Hon. Maulv Rafiuddin Ahmed to declare the Conference open.

EDUCATION MINISTER OPENS CONFERENCE.

Hon. Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, Minster of Education, while declaring the Conference open, thanked the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee for inviting him to open the Conference and said that such Conferences were not meant for merely passing resolution and leaving them uncared for, but they were intended for doing some solid and useful work. He added that it was most important to hold District Conferences of this type attended by gentlemen experienced and really interested in the cause of educating rather than having big ones. He congratulated Mr. Moledina on having organized this Conference and said that young men were now needed to further the cause of Muslim education. He wished the Conference every success and declared it open.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, First-class Sirdar of the Deccan, in proposing Mr. Mirza Alimahomed Khan to the Chair laid stress on the valuable public services rendered by him to the Bombay University and Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Kadri in seconding the proposal remarked that having regard to the high scholarship and attainments of Mr. Mirza who had the honour of being the first Muslim Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the choice of the Muslims could have fallen on no better person than him for directing and guiding the deliberations of their educational conference.

Mr. Mirza then rose to deliver his Presidential address which was heard by the whole audience with wrapt attention.

An appeal was then made for funds which evoked ready response from the delegates and visitors present.

The meeting of the Subjects' Committee was held at night and draft resolutions were formulated.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

On the second day the Conference assembled in the morning, when Atiya Begum of Bombay delivered an instructive speech in connection with the education of Muslim girls for whom she emphasised the need for a special curriculum suited to the social, moral and religious needs of the girls. She pointed out the flaws and defect in the present course which were quite unsuited for the practical needs of the Muslim girls.

Maulvi Mohamed Yakub who has translated the Holy Qaran in Marathi, Gujerathi and Hindi then spoke about the vital importance of reading and understanding the Holy Quran, which emphasised the principles of natural and practical philosophy and simple rules of conduct. The life of Muslims, he added would undoubtedly be smoother, happier and more peaceful, if the Holy Quran were well-digested and rightly understood by the Muslims. He urged on the Muslims the manifest advantage of studying Arabic to attain this object.

The rest of the session was devoted to passing resolutions the most important of which related to early opening of the Ismailia College at Andheri for which building has been erected, through the munificence of Sir Muhamed Yusuf.

WORKING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In order to carry out the aims and objects of the Conference a Working Committee was formed of the leading and influential Muslims representing the various Talukas of the Poona District. Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur was elected President and Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina as the Hon. General Secretary of the Committee, with Messrs. Mohamedali Dost Mohamed and Lal Mohamed Chowdry as tresurers.

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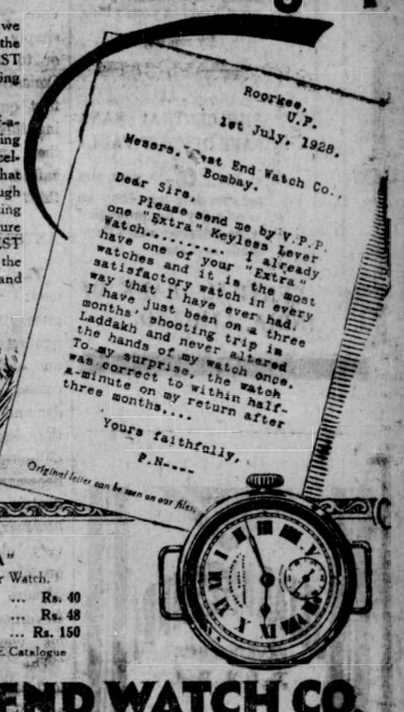
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BUTLER COMMITTEES BAIT

—:o:—

Continued from page 6.

of acts of State, in fact it was very seldom that any thing was needed but steady and quiet pressure on the Indian ruler by the Resident or Agent." This is an unequivocal and correct exposition of the constitutional relations between the States and the Paramount Power. It is a pity that the Indian Princes have not realised this. In spite of their loyalty and their war-services so made much of by the Princes during the Mutiny, the reward was their complete deprivation of all military strength and the strict isolation of one another. The non-intervention policy followed which was only to humour the Princes into acquiescence about their helpless dependence on the Paramount Power. The Paramount Power rendered the Princes quite impotent by muleting them of military strength and in return allowed some of the Indian Princes to indulge in misrule within their States. This is the meaning of the non-intervention policy.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

When democracy in British India began to raise its head and when the Paramount Power was forced to recognise its importance, a flank movement was started to placate the Princes with a show of co-operation and since 1914 we find consultations with the Princes, the creation of the Chamber of Princes and summoning them to international assemblages. This policy of co-operation was misunderstood by the Princes and they were taken in by specious theories of equality, independence and restricted Sovereign rights. If the Princes now rue this Committee, they have to thank themselves. It also appears that this farce of a Committee was simply to humour the Princes. The first term of reference re-equires the Committee simply to report and not to inquire or to make recommendations. The Committee literally reported on this first question. The Princes knowing this wanted the exploration of their position and if they were baffled in this, who is to blame for this?

AN OLD DOCTRINE.

The writer criticises the statement in the report that "the guarantee to protect a prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to inquire into the causes of insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy the legitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to this result" as a doctrine of recent origin. We have, however, to point out that it is very old. When considering the question of the rendition of Mysore Lord Lytton, the then Governor-General for India, stated his views in most explicit terms: "The British Government now undertakes the duty of protecting all Native States in India from external enemies and of preserving internal order by the measures necessary for securing the people from misgovernment; so also the powers of the British Government to prescribe the forms and to insist that its advice be adopted are the necessary correlatives of the admitted responsibilities of the British Government for the internal peace of the whole Empire and the general welfare of the people. The reciprocal rights and obligations between the British Government and the States rest therefore upon undisputed principles of general policy". "Junius" further observes that the claim of the Paramount Power to suggest measures, to satisfy popular demands, as startling and he thinks that the Committee has unwittingly provided idealists in the States with a powerful lever to disturb the ancient polity of the State. He concludes that the Committee justifies the forcing of British methods of administration on the States. We take permission to quote again the statement of Lord Cranbrook who was then Secretary of State for India. He wrote to Lord Lytton: "The absolute security against internal revolt which is now enjoyed by the Native rulers enjoins upon them obligations towards their subjects which they cannot be allowed altogether to disregard. It is in the gradual and judicious extension in Native States of the general principles of Government which are applied in British territory that the rulers will find the surest guarantee of their administrative independence and the best safeguard against intervention of the Paramount Power." It will thus appear that it was nearly fifty years ago that these views were enunciated for which the Indian State subjects are clamouring, namely, that the price of protection given to the rulers is a guarantee of good government to the people. We, however, find to our regret that the Committee accepts this doctrine only in exceptional cases when misrules forces the people of a State to eliminate a ruler or to bring about a change in the Government. We maintain that the implications of guarantee of protection of the Princes are that they must maintain good Government always in the States and that the British Government should be vigilant to enforce this duty on the rulers in their everyday administration.

"Junius" also has been talking of treaty rights in this connection. We ask him if there is a single treaty which provides for the divine right of the Indian Princes to misrule. On the contrary there are express treaty obligations to maintain good Government. Of course the treaties do not provide for the non-fulfilment of these obligations. But the remedies for non-compliance of treaty obligation are understood by both parties. In cases where there are no treaties one way or the other the very position of the suzerain power entails the perpetual obligation upon the Indian Princes not to drive their people to revolt by misrule. We, therefore, maintain that the first question is dealt with by the Committee in a tolerably good manner.

RELATIONS WITH BRITISH INDIA.

The second question of the Indian States is the relations of the States with British India bearing on matters of common concern. The Committee has perfunctorily done its duty in this respect, and when dealing with the question of machinery and when recommending that the relations should be with the Viceroy and not with the Governor-General-in-Council the reasoning of the Committee appears thoroughly unconvincing. "Junius" has called this dishonest. In this connection we find, however, a curious statement of "Junius" to the effect that the Princes have a right to be treated like British subjects and that they should have an effective voice in the control of these affairs. We ask "Junius" whether the Princes are willing to confer a voice upon their subjects in the management of their own affairs. We put it to all the Indian Princes whether they are willing to extend the doctrine of no taxation without representation to their subjects. Example is better than precept to carry conviction home.

The third question is the growth of constitutional Governments in the States. This is not at all touched by the Committee and so long the Princes are denying bare justice to their own subjects, they will find that justice will be denied to them so long as they want to remain autocratic rulers.

A TRAP FOR THE PRINCES.

The Indian Princes, whatever their claims may be, have remained in subjection for the last seventy years. And although British India is given a paper constitution and is allowed to enjoy some fragments of self-government and is promised responsible self-government, the Committee has prepared a trap for these Princes to remain in bondage till eternity under the protection of white bureaucrats and an irresponsible Viceroy. Are they going to enter this trap which has been dug out for them? If they stand by their brethren in British India, there is an honourable career for them in the Swaraj and an undoubted preference which their past history deserves in the future Commonwealth. If they do not want to side with British Indians, let them try with any means they think proper to secure their emancipation from the thardom of the Political Department. But we sincerely entreat them with all the strength and earnestness we command, not to swallow the bait of the Butler Committee.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held in the Servants of India Society's Home on Monday, the 27th. Sjt. C. Y. Chintamani presided. Amongst those present were D. B. Ramchandra Rao, Sjt. Amritlal Thakker, Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, Prof. B. K. Thakore, Sjt. R. N. Chaudery, Sjt. A. V. Patvardhan, Sjt. Kakkalbhai Kothari, Sjt. Vamanrao Naik and the three General Secretaries.

The Committee co-opted 22 gentlemen on the Committee as authorised by a resolution of the Conference. Most of the workers of the States were thus included in the Executive of the Conference.

The Committee decided that all ex-Presidents of the Conference should be accepted as ex-officio members and Vice-Chairman of the Executive and Working Committees.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following resolution regarding the functions and the powers of the Working Committee was then passed:—

"By virtue of the authority conferred upon it by Resolution No. 19 of the second session of the Indian States' People's Conference, this Committee hereby appoints a Working Committee consisting of the members named below, and delegates to it the following powers and duties:—

(1) The realisations of subscriptions and donations and the incurring of expenditure. (2) The arrangements of publicity and propaganda. (3) The setting up of special or standing Sub-Committees for any purpose relating to the work of the Conference; and (4) The disposal of all business of an emergent nature on behalf and in the name of the Executive Committee.

All action taken under clause (4) should be reported to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

The Committee appointed Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, A. D. Sheth, Lakhmichand Doshi, Mulraj Karsandas, Manilal Mehta, Rangildas Kapadia, Kanaiyalal Kaiantri, Madanlal Jalan, Niranjan Sharma, Ajit, A. V. Patvardhan and Vamanrao Naik besides Sjt. C. Y. Chintamani, the Chairman, D. B. Ramchandra Rao, the Vice-Chairman, and Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Mr. Manishankar Trivedi and Mr. Balvantray Mehta, the General Secretaries, as members of the Working Committee.

SYMPATHISERS.

The Committee then passed the following resolution proposed by Sjt. A. D. Sheth regarding the enlistment of sympathisers for the Conference:—

"This Committee is of opinion that for the purpose of utilising the sympathy of the persons interested in the work of the Conference, the Conference should enlist sympathisers who would be willing to pay to the Conference Rs. 50 per year. The Working Committee is hereby authorised to issue an appeal for the purpose, and otherwise popularize this scheme."

It was resolved that the Executive Committee should meet at least twice in a year ordinarily.

The Committee next elected the following as the Provincial Secretaries:—

(1) Sjt. S. G. Vaze, Provincial Secretary for the South India States; (2) Sjt. R. N. Chaudhery, Provincial Secretary for the Northern India States; (3) Sjt. Kakkalbhai Kothari, Provincial Secretary for the Western India States.

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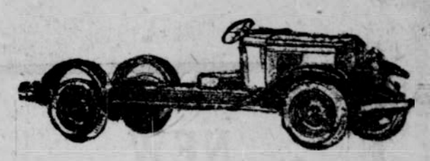

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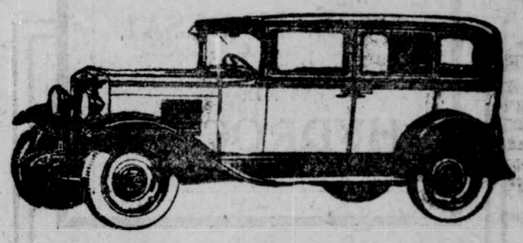

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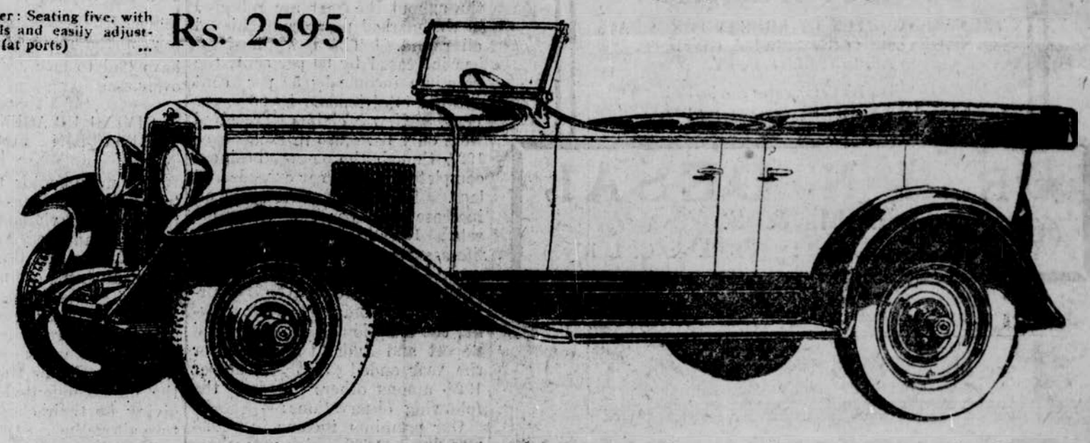

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Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 28th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.915 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 27th inst. £4/4/11 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/8 27th inst. 24 5/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/8 ... inst. 24 11/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready ... 27th inst. 53 3/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/16 per cent 27th inst. 5 13/32 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 27th inst. 5 7/2 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Decline in general selling and absence of demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 29.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/10

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/5

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/15

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/9/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/6

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 29.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/32 per cent.

6 months discounts 5 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.

One month 4 per cent.

Three months 4 1|4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEWS BY CABLE

Tuesday, May 28.

New York July Highest 18.61 (at about the close) lowest 18.36 (at the opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the folowing cables from Liverpool:

Garside cables:—"Condition fell 3 to 4 points last week now about average or a trifle below. About 6 per cent of acreage now awaiting replanting. Nothing serious in crop yet, except weevil possibilities, which may not become a crop factor until Government weevil emergence report on 14th June.

Liverpool market first declined on scattered selling on disappointing action of New York market, which was due principally to Wall St. selling and decline in stock market, later improved on trade fixing call sales and short covering.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following report:—

"Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt and Central Belt. Continued rain in Oklahama and Texas. Daily U. S. A. Government forecast says, Entire Belt partly cloudy. Report indicates considerable deterioration this week Entire Belt. Expect some advance."

From New York:—"Probably narrow market for present with moderate fluctuation each way."

From Liverpool:—"Cotton declined caused by break wheat an d stocks but crop is not progressing favourably. Advise buying October Liverpool."

"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but reacted later on excessive rains and less favourable crop conditions."—Reuter.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 28th May 1929:—

Messrs. A. Nordan and Co., New York:—"Think that July will sell at a considerable discount, under October."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool:—"New York cable advanced on rains short covering wet forecast, grass weevil increasing Texas, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Steady on reports of heavy-weevil infestation in South Texas and South Carolina."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

(1) Garside report weather unfavourable last week. Crop now barely average condition. However less anxiety pood Mississippi. Crop would respond rapidly if weather hot dry.

In reply to Messrs. Langley & Co.'s cable dated 28th May reading:

Reported Fossieks estimate acreage increase 2-1|2 per cent—present condition below last 10 years average —Have you any news?

Following is the reply:—

(2) Your report Forrick's correct. Average report acreage increase nearer 5 per cent. Recent weather warmer therefore more favourable but still too wet. Should market advance further 20 points worth selling but do not advise long side at present.

z

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Langley & Co.)

Bombay, May 28.

Americans:—Our last report was dated the 21st instant and since that date the net change in value in from 28 to 37 points decline.

In the early part of the week, weather advices continued unsatisfactory and, while the market showed a somewhat steadier tone, the absence of any real response to the less favourable outlook and to the settlement of the threatened strike in the Lancashire Mills, led to further liquidation by disappointed bulls.

Fears of a record acreage, increased fertiliser sales, the general feeling that the crop has got away to a good start the financial unsettlement consequent upon the recent German Reparations discussions, the pending General Election, are factors that have added their quota to the feeling against cotton and their combined weight has turned the scales against the less spectacular but none-the-less important points on the other side. Among these latter is the fact that New York contracts are two cents below the prices ruling at this date last year and that, with the lower basis at present ruling spot cotton is at an even larger discount. Also that the world's spinners' takings are ahead of the same date last season, as also are the American Mills' consumption figures. While the remaining two months of the statistical year may show less encouraging figures, the facts point to a consumption about equal to last year. Of course the strong statistical position will be relegated to the background whilst the crop is doingwell and will only become a factor when crop conditions deteriorate. Another factor that is worthy of consideration is the boll-weevil menace. Already a warning note has been sounded and unless hot dry weather is vouchsafed in June, July and August, a great deal is likely to be heard of this pest.

But at the moment the factors in favour of a lower level seem in the ascendant although any decline from the present level is likely to be resisted.

Bombay:—The local market has continued its erratic course and values are some Rs. 10 lower. A feature has been the relative weakness of new crop Broach April-May which has gone from a premium of Rs. 13 to one of Rs. 8 over Broach July-August. The improved enquiry in the Spot market has been fairly well maintained though the last few days have indicated a slight falling away in the enquiry. Stocks continue to show a steady shrinkage and are now down to 12,37,819 bales.

New business seems very scarce and we expect the spot demand to slacken.

The Mill situation shows a great improvement, the numbers of workers increasing steadily each day. Almost all the Mills are now working with either a full or a partial complement of hands.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, May 29.

Our Silver market registers a further decline of 12 annas since we wrote our last Review. At the commencement of the week prices ruled steady but sharply broke in the middle on nervous bulls unloading and commission houses selling influenced by easiness in the Foreign markets. There was a small recovery on short-covering and on the reaction theory; but it was short-lived, and prices were easier at the close. American Banks have mostly operated on the bear side while Chinese Banks remained inactive. The ready stock on hand remains approximately about 1500 bars while the daily-offtake has improved and remains about 200 bars. Owing to shortage of supplies the prices for ready and the first settlement were recently quoted at a premium of three annas over the second settlement, but later the budly difference narrowed to two annas on the news of unexpected more stock of Silver coming by the American steamer in due time. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 57-5 for the first settlement on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 56-8 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-12. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5|16 lower: The highest price was 2-5 3|8 on the 22nd instant and the lowest price 2-5 1|8 on the 24th instant. Shanghai Exchange has moved irregularly this week depending upon the Japanese Yen.

The London price is 0 1|8 lower. The market was quiet with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. Continent figured as a small buyer while America remained a seller on all advances. The New York price is 53 5|8 cents, i.e. 0 1|8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 53 7|8 cents on the 21st instant and the lowest 53 3|8 cents on the 23rd instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly improved owing to good upcountry demand at lower level. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-0 for ready and the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1|2.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 29.

Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Barjora, Harrison, Busrah.
Risaldar, Pinson, Java.
Baron Yorborough, Campbell, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.

Ellora, Watson, Mombassa.
Baron London, Watking, Calcutta.
Gretevale, Patterson, Okha.

LOADING.

May 29.

Steamer Pendeen for Hamburg.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer Ellora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Badarpur:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Risaldar:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

Baron London:—The K. N. Coy's steamer Baron London, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Gretevale:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Gretevale, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baron Yarborough:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Baron Yarborough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 30 1929

MOTILAJI'S CHARGE AGAINST VICEROY

Lord Irwin Accused of Breach of Faith

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

SIMLA, May 29.

The statement made by Pandit Motilal Nehru at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in regard to the telegraphic correspondence between the Viceroy and himself and the reference in the Press that Pandit Motilalji's charge against the Viceroy is that His Excellency is guilty of breach of faith, has given rise to a very delicate situation. It is understood that the Viceroy has replied to Pandit Motilalji at Bombay telegraphically that he has no objection to publication by Pandit Motilalji of the correspondence between the Viceroy and Pandit Motilal and President Patel and Pandit Motilal.

If Pandit Motilal Nehru had not yet made the promised statement to the Press, it is possibly because the letter which the Viceroy had promised in his telegram has not reached Panditji. In the meanwhile it is permissible to state the facts as far as they can be ascertained.

PANDIT'S LETTER TO MR. CRERAR.

Briefly stated, the facts are that Pandit Motilalji acting in his capacity as the leader of the Opposition wrote to the leader of the House in the Assembly Mr. Crerar in the middle of the Delhi session that he wanted a day to be allotted for the discussion of the life-time of the Assembly. Mr. Crerar declined to allot a day. It was then stated in the Press that Pandit Motilal would move an adjournment of the House but eventually no adjournment materialised. It now transpires that in connection with the adjournment motion contemplated by Pandit Motilalji, conversations took place between the Viceroy, the leader of the House and the President. The outcome was that it was conveyed to Pandit Motilal, in all probability by President Patel, that Government view as represented by Mr. Crerar was that any adjournment motion to discuss a matter which was totally outside the purview of the Governor-General-in-Counel would be out of order. Dissolution or extension of legislature was entirely in the discretion of the Governor-General and it could not be commented upon in the course of debate raised on an adjournment motion. But, in addition, it was also conveyed to Pandit Motilal that as then advised the Viceroy's personal view was against extending the life of the Assembly.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST

It is some time after the above had happened that the members of the Central Committee reaihed Delhi and tabled a requisition signed by about 30 members to the President requesting a day for discussion of a resolution advocating extension. The resolution was not discussed possibly on the same ground on which no such facility was extended to Pandit Motilalji. Instead a deputation of the Central Committee waited on the Viceroy who promised to consider the arguments urged on him. It is a fact well-known in poltical circles that the Viceroy did not change his views against any extension of lifetime of the Assembly till very recently. Apart from the fact as to whether the Vileroy's action is politically sound or not the serious charge of breach of faith has created a situation which is regarded as really very unfortunate.

I WILL PUBLISH ALL FACTS.

It is stated that as soon as the Viceregal announcement regarding extension of the Assembly was made, Pandit Motilalji telegraphed from Bombay to both President Patel and Vicercy. In the telegram to Hon. Mr. Patel, Pandit Motilalji wanted the President to confirm what he had orally conveyed to Pandit Motilalji in his capacity as leader of Opposition that Viceroy had no intention of extendiny the lifetime of the Assembly. In the telegram to the Viceroy Pandit Motilalji is reported to have referred to President Patel's message in this connection and stated that he desired to publish all the facts.

President Patel, it is said, met the Viceroy in this connection and wired to Pandit Motilalji to the effect that the Viceroy informs him (President) that he (the Viceroy) had intimated to him (the President) that he had since his first expression of opinion against dissolution altered his mind.

PRESIDENT PATEL DOESN'T SUPPORT VICEROY.

President Patel is said to have added in his telegram to Pandit Motilalji that his own memory does not support the Viceroy. It is stated that in his telegram to Motilalji the Viceroy has replied to the effect that he has nothing to add to what President Patel says in his reply to Pandit Motilaiji and that Pandit Motilalji can make such use of the correspondence as he thinks fit and that he is following the teleiram with a letter.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

A statement publishing the correspondence may be expected from Pandit Motilalji as soon as Panditji has received the Viceroy's letter. The question of importance, however is as to what effect the controversy of the nature which is threatened by the correspondence that has taken place will have on future trend of politics. The Viceroy, it is pointed out, is by convention above party polites. He can be criticised and called to account for his acts as the Governor-General-in-Council but would it be right to drag the Viceroy in his individual capacity into the controversy as to what he did or did not say to President Patel and on the basis of that to charge the Viceroy not with an error of judgment but with breach of faith? Lord Irwin has won recognition even from political opponents for his 'bona fide' good intentions towards India even though the actions of His Excellency have not fulfilled the high expectations formed in Indian circles.

In the circumstances, there is considerable speculation as to the likely nature of developments in this connection. There is small but influential coterie in Simla with access to high quarterrs which are only too eagerly waiting for this controversy to arise so that it may be used to intensify the present atmosphere of distrust and suspicion which prevails and which stands in the way of any understanding being reached between the Authorities and Indian leadres. If the controversy does arise in the form in which it is hoped in certain quarters that it will arise then there will be hue and cry raised that the President of the Congress and the leader of the Opposition has violated all recognised conventions and deliberately entangled the Viceroy in unwarranted and unjustifiable personal controversy. In this connection, it is also pointed out that before a charge of breach of faith can be made there must be some misunderstanding or bargain on both sides and that it would be unfair to say that the bargain which has not been kept is that Pandit Motilalji was persuded not to table adjournment motion in consideration for an assurance from the Viceroy that he will not extend the life of the Assembly.

LEADERS WHO MATTERED.

As regards the considerations which weighed with the Viceroy in deciding on extension of the Assembly it is stated that the views of leaders like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah belonging to the Simon Commission boycott school of thought weighed with the Viceroy considerably. It is said that the Viceroy had also been informed that a considerable section of Congressmen including the Deputy leader Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Messrs. Duraiswami Iyengar Seshaiyengar etc. were of the opinion that less harm and more good might result from extension. In this connection it would interest the public to know that as far as the Executive Council of the Viceroy is concerned they recommended dissolution in the course of the Delhi session itself and that they did not change their opinion. According to the coterie which is said to view with disfavour all progressive leaders and movements the dissolution would help Government considerably because it would intensify the Hindu-Muslim differenese and would have enabled the All-Parties Muslim Conference formed at Delhi to return to the Assembly and to provincial councils strong Muslim blocs opposed to the Nehru report. As far as non-Moslem constituencies, are concerned especially those in general constituencies, it is recognised that the majority of candidates would be candidates pledged to Nehru report. But the view is that strong Muslim blocs would be sufficient for official purposes especially as nominated and official blocs will continue.

The Free Press of India is also in a position to state that the reason why the Viceroyy has not fixed the period for which extension will apply is that His Excellency is waiting to learn the programme of the British Government in regard to Indian reforms before the final decision is taken. It is said that whatever be the Government in power in England His Excellency the Viceroy will urge on the British Government that supreme efforts should be made to bring the new reform act into working by November next year. This it is said can be done if there is the will. Simon proposals can be referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the revised Act can be rushed through the Parliament in August the Indian legislature pronouncing its verdict on the Joint Parliament ary Committee's proposals in special session to be convened in May or June next year. In case, the Viceroy learns that such expeditious procedure will not be possible it is understood that His Excellency will in that case order general elections next May.—Free Press.

WALK-OUT THREAT.

SIMLA, May 29.

Report is current that Pandit Motilal Nehru's plan of action in regard to the extension of the life of the Assembly is to call upon the Congressmen and other elected members of the Assembly to walk out of the legislatures as a protest. Enquiries, however, show that no support is available to the proposed walk-out from the Nationalist or Independent Party and that even Congressmen may be divided.—Free Press.

INDIAN MEDICAL EXAMS.

Not Up to the English Standard!

LONDON, May 29.

General Medical Council presided over by Sir D. Macalister has resolved to protest against action of Government of India in appointing Commissioner for award of medical qualifications. Complaint of Council is that Indian Examination is not equal to English standard. It is likely that Council would seek to give evidence before Simon Commission in this connection.—Free Press.

HEADLESS BODY IDENTIFIED

—:o:—

FOUR BENGALESE ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

It is stated that the son of Abdul Gafoor the missing dealer in optical goods was taken to Kiul Junction to identify the dead body found there in a trunk and that he has identified it as that of his missing father from certain marks on the body. The head of the corpse is missing. The Police have arrested on suspicion four Bengalees. It is alleged that in a statement to the official some passengers stated that the trunk in question was placed in the train at Allahabad by certain Bengalees who afterwards went out telling the passengers that they would be coming back shortly. They however did not return. —A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DELHI

—:o:—

8 SHOPS COMPLETELY BURNT DOWN

FIRE BRIGADE'S OPERATIONS DELAYED OWING TO LACK OF WATER SUPPLY

DELHI, May 29.

The fourth disastrous fire during the week, occurred this afternoon in Deptyganj, resulting in eight shops being burnt down to ashes. The loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

NO WATER IN HYDRANT.

Two fire engines arrived on the scene, but owing to lack of supply of water from the hydrant, they were not put into operation immediately. A little later there was water supply, and the fire was put out.

Two men of the fire brigade were injured in the course of their work. They were removed to the hospital. —Free Press.

SEQUEL TO BAKRID RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

7 MUSLIMS PUT UP ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Charges of rioting, theft, assault, and desecrating a Hindu idol, have been framed against Muzaffar and six other Muslims.

The story of the prosecution is that the Muslims of the locality demanded subscription for the last Id festival, and on being refused, the same night, the accused and others, armed with sodawater bottles and brickbats, entered the bustee, trespassed houses, assaulted Hindu women, snatched away a necklace, caused damage, entered a Hindu temple and desecrated the idol.—Free Press.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS' APPEAL

—:o:—

GOVT. INTERVENTION SOUGHT IN DISPUTE

CHAKRADHARPUR, May 29.

At a mass meeting of the railway employees held here yesterday, Mr. V. V. Giri presiding, the Golmuri tin-plate workers' strike situation was explained by Messrs. Giri and Mitra of Jamshedpur. They appealed for financial help for the tin-plate workers on strike for the last 53 days. Rs. 60 was paid on the spot and more money has been promised. The meeting passed a resolution sympathising with strikers and urging the Bihar Government to intervene in the dispute by appointing a conciliation board and restore good relations between both parties.—Free Press.

INOCULATION ONLY REMEDY

—:o:—

HOW TO FIGHT CHOLERA

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Inoculation is the only method to deal with cholera epidemic in the city, said Dr. Bentley, Director of Public Health, in the course of an address last night. He said it was a man-borne disease and specially carried by servants. They could not prevent or remove thousands of cholera carriers present throughout the city. Inoculation which proved a success in Batavia and Baghdad must prove so in Calcutta.—Free Press.

MANGALORE RIOTS

—:o:—

CITY FORTS GUARDED

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

Nine Moplas and seven fishermen who were charged by the police with rioting on the 4th instant have been ordered by the sub-divisional Magistrate of Mangalore to execute bonds under section 118 Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace for a period of one year. The feeling between the two communities is still strained and it is found necessary to keep police patriots at certain parts of the town in order to prevent any further disturbances.—A. P.

Ferozepur, May 29.—At 1-50 p.m. to-day, twelve waggons of No. 136 Goods train, were derailed between Sunam and Lehragaga There was no loss of life. The line will remain blocked for about 24 hours. Transhipment of passengers is being arranged.—Free Press.

PT. MALAVIYA AND "UNTOUCHABILITY"

—:o:—

NOT SIGNATORY TO COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

ADVISED TO TAKE COMPLETE REST

BOMBAY, May 27.

In a statement to the Free Press of India Pandit Malaviya says:

I have been working hard in my own way for the removal of untouchability and I have to do a great deal more in that connection. But my name has been wrongly included in the appeal which has recently been issued to the public by the Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Congress.

Pandit Malaviya who is now in Bombay has been advised by the doctors to take complete rest for ten days. Panditji will therefore stay in the city for 10 days and is then proceeding to Lonavla for rest.—Free Press.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE EXTENSION

—:o:—

TO LAST TILL APRIL

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

The Associated Press is in a position to state that the news appearing in the press regarding the extension of the life of the Madras Legislature is substantially correct and the life of the Council will be extended to April next. An announcement is expected on receipt of the official communication regarding the Assembly extension.—A. P.

NAINITAL TO RECEIVE MAHATMA

NAINI TAL, May 29.

Mr. Gandhi is expected here on June 14. He stays here for two days and visits Bhowali, Tarikhet (Near Ranikhet) and goes to Almorah on June 18th where it is likely he will remain for some weeks.—A. P.

ANTYAJA SEWA ASHRAM AT NAVSARI

—:o:—

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN WELFARE WORK

The Removal of untouchability is one of the main planks in the programme of National Reconstruction and our leaders of the advanced wing have been crying hoarse as to the urgency of this Reform for the past two decades. But it was not quite till the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the political arena of our country that this movement for effacing the black spot from the fair face of Hinduism received an impetus and a momentum not ever be fore known. It is a happy sign of the times that leaders like Pandit Malaviyaji should come out to preach vigorously the removal of untouchability, not only maintaining that without it, Swaraj will be difficult to gain, but also claiming for this unfortunate class the opening of temples besides the ordinary rights of citizenship such as the use of public roads and wells.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

Under the direction of the Gujarat Antyaja Sewa Mandal an Antyaja Ashram is being conducted at Navsari for the last six years. The outside world even in Gujarat hardly knows that a small band of young Gujaratis most of them Graduates of the "Gandhi University" (Gujarat Vidyapith) and hailing from higher castes have been unostentatiously carrying on the welfare work silently! Besides the Ashram they have extended the sphere of their activity by opening a Bhangi school for the last three years wherein the Municipal servants and their children—the scavengers—all receive education. But the ambition of the conductors of the said Ashram knows no bounds and they have now added a special sewing class for the Bhangi women and girls for the last eight months. The special feature that attracts attention is that they have been able to secure the active co-operation of two graduate sisters for this work, one a Parsee and another a high class Deccani. These ladies of refinement and culture without feeling the least hesitation to mix with this class of people readly shouldered the responsible of conducting the class and teach the Bhangi girls and women the art of cutting and sewing. They will thus be able to contribute a little to the family budget or at least free it from the burden of the sewing charges of their garments. Miss Tehemina Nariman B.A. and Miss Anandibai Pathak B.A. will have the blessings of these poor women for what they have been doing for them. These two ladies by their persistent efforts have also nurtured in these women the habit of cleanliness. The workers have been also able to interest some of the very prominent citizens of the town like Dinsaw Daboo, Dr. Jivanji and Jagoobhai Kapadia, and they evince a keen interest by leading support monetorily and otherwise. These Bhangi women and girls have been also initiated into the fine Art of Music. Who would not say that these silent workers are the real nation-builders. Mr. Parikshitlal the energetic Secretary, Khandheria and his other co-workers all deserve the thanks of a graeful province which bids well to be in the vanguard of national progress.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST FOREIGN CLOTH

Boycott Committee Frames Programme

WILL CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS RESPOND ADEQUATELY?

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary, F.C.B.C. writes:—

"The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has framed the following programme of work for the next four months:—

(1) Organising propaganda parties for touring outside large towns;
(2) Arranging house-to-house visits for converting people to the boycott of foreign cloth;
(3) Holding of public meetings where house-to-house propaganda is not feasible;
(4) Hawking of Khadi as often during each week as possible;
(5) Collecting sufficient funds to run small Khadi sale depots wherever necessary.
(6) Organising street propaganda and Nagar-kirtan parties on every Wednesday and Sunday in the week;
(7) Engaging of special boycott activity on the first Sunday of each month that is 2nd June, 7th July, 4th August and 1st September;
(8) Arranging requisitions for special meetings of local bodies which have not so far considered the suggestions made by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee for securing their co-operation in the boycott campaign;
(9) Posting weekly reports of Foreign Cloth Boycott work on each Monday;
(10) Observing 2nd October 1929 as Foreign Cloth Boycott Day.

Copies of the above programme are being sent by me separately to each District Congress Committee and to such other local Committees as have supplied their addresses to our office.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

I hope that all Congress organisations will give their very best attention to the carrying out of the above programme, simple as it is. Most of the items included in the above programme are probably being already carried out by Congress Committees. There may be nothing new in them but unless we maintain our boycott activity undiminished in the course of the next four months—nay, unless we carry on the boycott propaganda with far greater vigour than hitherto we will not be ready for any effective action at the end of the year. The programme of enrolment of members by Congress Committees laid down by the All-India Congress Committee, will far from interfering with the boycott work, give special facilities for conveying the message of the boycott of foreign cloth to all persons who are approached for enrolment as Congress members. It is obvious that before the people are asked to join the Congress they should be explained as to what the Congress is and what its message is. Adequate emphasis should thus naturally be laid on the boycott programme as the campaign for enrolment of members proceeds from village to village. I have no doubt that all Congress organisations will be able to show far better record of boycott work done by the end of August than they have been able to show by the end of April. I need not remind the Congress Committees that the 2nd of June is the first Sunday of the next month and it should be specially reserved and earmarked for boycott propaganda as fixed by the Working Committee.

PRINTED FORMS FOR REPORTS

I shall soon be issuing to all the Congress Committees printed forms for weekly report of the progress made in boycot work and trust that the executive of the Committees will be able to send in their reports regularly."

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY OF BENGAL

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALL LIKELY IN BURMA

POONA, May 29.

Conditions are unsettled in the central Bay of Bengal where a depression is probably forming.

The Bay monsoon is strengthening in South Burma and rainfall has continued to be nearly general there.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Bihar.

Scattered thunder showers are reported from Bombay Deccan and the Madras Presidency.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, Mergui and Amherst one and a half inches each: Diamond Island one: Tavoy, Bassein, Shillong and Naya Dumka a half, Jalpaiguri a quarter; and Ahmednagar and Sholapur three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to be heavy in South Burma during the next forty-eight hours, and will extend into north Burma.—A. P.

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